THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,775—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 29-12 per
"Glentromie"...	doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd Nov.
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin.....	29th "
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves.....	13th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	1029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th "
					1890
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	3rd Jan.
BL	THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	10th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell....	17th "
BL	GANGES	4208	100	T. L. Alderton	24th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	31st "
BL	ORIENTAL	5503	1000	E Stewart	7th Feb.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th "
BL	PENINSULAR ..	7550	1400	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
ML	MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4 03	800	W. D. Worcester..	21st "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th "

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on the day of sailing.

The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

The steamers marked BL proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....	21st Nov.
ORIENT L	5503	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	10th "
PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	W. J. Webber...2	nd Jan. 1890.
SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester..	16th Jan.
MASSILLA....	1918	1000	C. Fraser.....	29th "
PEKIN	3429	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be [illegible]

[illegible] SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

To sail

.....On the 9th December 1889.

[illegible]formation and other particulars [illegible], &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

[illegible]dia, Bombay, Nov. 16, 1889.

[illegible] HUNGARIAN [illegible] N. Co.

[illegible]LING [illegible]mail on [illegible]Dec. [illegible]an. 90 [illegible]Steamer.

[illegible]GAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
[illegible].....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

[illegible]TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich..	1 000	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....E. Perini..		3,800	550	14th Dec. 89

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA...	Boothby ...	5,000	25th Nov.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known [illegible] and favourite passenger steamer, sailing punctually [illegible]ove. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has [illegible] comfort for First-class Passengers. The refrigerat[illegible]ion ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the [illegible]ge. Fares to Marseilles very moderate. Voyage not [illegible]ected to exceed 20 days. Books through to London [illegible]land from Marseilles) or to Liverpool by sea all the

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

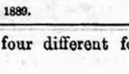
Vessel.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
[illegible]MENIA".....	3,395	G. Read.....	7th Dec.

[illegible]e vessel will sail punctually as above. Carries [illegible] and Stewardess and has every comfort for [illegible]passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible]'s Buildings, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1889.

[illegible]ALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible]ERTON HALL	J. Hughes.....	4,100	500	12th Dec.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and caries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 21th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 23rd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about 14th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th November 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200—300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300—Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20—£30 per adult Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM, WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old.....per doz., Rs.	63 0
***	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... " "	38 0
**	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... " "	34 0
*	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy " "	30 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S).

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price, Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well-matured Wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-8; Pints, Rs. 6-8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1890. 1890.

NORMAN'S NEWSPAPER & MAGAZINE SUPPLY AGENCY

IS THE VERY BEST MEDIUM of SUPPLY. PROMPTNESS and REGULARITY CERTAIN. Drop a Postcard to the address below, and a copy of the new List of Subscriptions will be orwarded per return.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
FRERE ROAD, PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES.

GIESLER AND CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE,

Cash Price: Quarts, Rs. 56; Pints, Rs. 30-8.

Wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.

PERRIER JOUET'S "Finest Dry," per dozen bottles	Rs.	55	; half Bottles.....	Rs.	30
Do. do. "Reserve Cuvee"	"	62	"		34
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	"	64	"		35
Roederer's "Reserve"	"	65	"		37
Superior Sparkling Saumur	"	31	"		18

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

IRON-BOUND THROUGHOUT AND MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP AND SON.

SOLE AGENT AND DIRECT IMPORTER,

J. NEUEBRG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
FFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

RIFLEMEN'S REQUISITES.

AND CALL AND SEE MANY NEW AND USEFUL ITEMS.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness,

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all meets fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

THE MYSTERIOUS WATCH.

THE DIAL is made of plate glass, perfectly transparent, and no mechanism visible beyond a small wheel, which is obviously inadequate to constitute a Watch. The hands nevertheless travel steadily round in the transparent empty space, and with its silver casing round the plate-glass dial, the whole forms a convenient and a serviceable, as well as a puzzling and "Mysterious" Watch.

Rs. 125 each.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

THE WATERPROOF WATCH.

Dipped into water heated up to 60 per cent., or into petroleum, one of the most penetrating substances, and exposed to the finest dust, the Waterproof Watch has come out uninjured from all these trials. Being water and dust proof, these Watches are particularly useful to residents in India.

Rs. 35.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

CUTLER, PALMER WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

BRANDIES.

Rare Old, Black Capsule	53	0
Four Stars **** Very Superior Old.....	42	8
Three Stars *** Choice Pale	37	4
Two Stars ** Fine Pale	34	0
One Star * Pale, Good "Peg"	31	0
Tricoche & Co.	27	12
Bernardin and Fils	28	0
Francois Marcel's	27	0
Frederic Valentin's	26	8
Red Capsule	27	12
Louis Bechade's	22	0
Lefavre & Co.'s ***	17	8
Do. do. *	16	12
Do. do. * in flasks 2 doz.	18	12
Do. do. * ½ flasks 4 doz.....	20	12

WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.

Eleven Years Old ..... } The	42	8
Five Years Old ..... } "Carlton."	38	4
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THIS WINE is dry but soft on the palate, combining great flavour with delicacy of bouquet.

Its purity is certified by the following analysis of DR. STEVENSON MACADAM:—

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11th June, 1888.

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CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, November 16, 1889. Agents.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

DINNER TO MR. H. S. KING, M. P.

THE following Gentlemen have consented to act on the Committee of the PUBLIC DINNER to be given by the Uncovenanted Civil Service, to Mr. H. S. KING, M.P., at the Town Hall, on the 26th instant. Gentlemen wishing to attend who have not yet informed the undersigned, are requested to do so at once.

SIR HENRY MORLAND,
T. M. FILGATE, Esq., Inspector General of Prisons.
J. W. ORR, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-law, Prothonotary, High Court.
F. W. STEVENS, Esq., C.I.E.
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C. P. COOPER Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate.
Dr. T. COOKE, M. A., LL.D., Principal, College of Science, Poona.
G. W. FORREST, Esq., B. A., Educational Department.
T. D. LITTLE, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
T. A. LEMESURIER, Esq., Superintendent, Govt. Photo-zincographic Dept.
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H. G. GELL, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police.
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J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., Principal, School of Art.
H. W. WARDEN, Esq., M. Inst, C. E., Under Secretary to Govt. (Ry. Dept).
HOWARD W. WARDEN.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the First Day of February, 1890, estimated at 150 tons and 600 tons respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (sunfire), on Wednesday, 18th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th Nov., 1889.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A FRIEND AT HOME.

MESSRS. R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, have been instructed to register orders for BOXES of TEA from

NEWTON'S CELEBRATED "CHAHPORE" TEA ESTATE,
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For delivery at any address in the United Kingdom at the following low rates:—

5 lbs.	"Orange Pekoe" Tea	.....	Rs.	10 0
10 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	18 0
20 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	30 0
5 „	"Universal Mixture"		„ ..... „	9 0
10 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	16 0
20 „	ditto	ditto	„ ..... „	25 0

FOR CASH PAID IN BOMBAY.

Packages will be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at above rates, including duty, which amounts to Annas Six per pound. Constituents desiring to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of making their Home friends an acceptable X'mas present are requested to register their orders at once, as all boxes ordered will be shipped by P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay about 20th November next, so as to be in time for delivery on or before X'mas Day. Constituents are invited to compare the favorable terms now offered against those of any other dealers. Early orders solicited to avoid disappointment.

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NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CLOTHING required for the Traffic Department during the year 1890.

Samples, forms of tender and specification, and further particulars, can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli.

Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than December 6th, in sealed covers headed "Tender for Clothing."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 8th November, 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1,7077 of 1886.

SHUNKERJEE MADOWJEE, surviving partner of the late Shewshunker Vundrawun, by his moonim, Nundram Canjee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

KOLEE DADOO NAGOO and KOLEE JANOO RAKHMAJEE..... Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 9th day of September 1886, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants, Kolee Dadoo Nagoo and Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee should pay at the office of the said Court on or before the seventeenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the sum of Rupees one thousand and twenty and annas eleven for debt and costs;—

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of March 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the owner of Nowrojee Hill, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the the south by a sweeper's passage;

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday, the 19th day of November 1889, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of this warrant, and of the sale when taxed.

Information is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant, Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, have no saleable interest whatsoever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the price shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. Provided that if the Plaintiff become the purchaser he shall be entitled to a set off the amount of this decree and the taxed costs herein towards payment or part payment as the case may be of the purchase money.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above described, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 8th day of October 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other respective Chief and local Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay .... Poona ..... Mhow ..... Kurrachee.. Hyderabad.. Ahmedabad Kamptee ..	Coffins.	Under Schedule No. 3	On 20th Nov.
Bombay	Carriage for conveyance of funeral parties.	do No. 3	do
	Tow Country ...	do No. 8 A	
	Fish salted	do No. 6	
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Karachi ..... Const. Storekeeper Genl Bombay.....	Covering and damming packages, &c. and drawing off Porter and rolling bottles with straw &c.	do No. 11	do
Ahmednuggar .... Mhow	Kirby, dry and green, & Sugarcane	do No. 39	On 25th Nov.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils	do No. 12	
	Stationery and Book-binding .	do No. 13	do
Bombay	Purchase of cattle litter	do No. 15	
Poona	Shoeing Cattle.	do No. 17	
Ahmednagar	Aerated Waters	do No. 23	On 27th Nov.
Mhow	Packing cases of sizes		
Nimach	Gunny Bags		
Nasirabad ..	Hired Coolies ...		
Disa	Clothing for Transport Followers	Under local Schedule.	do
Ahmedabad. Jubalpur .. Karachi .. Hyderabad . Kamptee...	Leeches		
	Washing Hospital Clothing&c		
	Butter, Milk, Chickens and Eggs	Under Schedule No. 37	On 2nd Dec.
Poona	Coal...	Do No 25	on 27th Nov.
Kurrachee..			

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Dodali ... Poona and Satara .... Poona for Purandhur Disa and Abu Mhow for Indore ..... Nasirabad for Taragur ..... Jubulpore and Saugor Jubulpore and Pachmarhi ... Kamptee for Sitabuldi...	Shoeing Cattle.	Under Schedule No. 3	On 25th Nov.
	Tinning Cooking utensils.	Do No 4	
	Butter, Milk and Chicken and Eggs.	Do No 1	On 2nd Dec

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.
Commy. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th Oct. 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices.

BY THE CHIEF COMT. OFFICER, ADEN, ONLY.

	Under schedule	
Hired draught bullocks ..	No 4 on 25th Nov '89	
Hired Boat tonnage and conveyance of coal ..	No. 5	do
Drawing, conveying and distributing water ..	No. 6	do
Leather articles ...	No. 8 on 27th Nov '89	
Wooden articles ..	No. 9	do
Bamboo and cattan articles ..	No. 10	do
Copper, brass, tin and iron ware articles ..	No. 11	do
Stationery and book-binding ..	No. 13 on 2nd Dec '89	
Chickens and eggs .	No. 14	do
Ice ..	No. 15	do
Fish salted ..	No. 16	do
Sale of Bakery condensed water packing cases of sizes..	Under local schedule on 20th Dec '89	
Gunny bags ..		
Hired coolies ...		
Auctioning sale of Govt. stores ..		

BY THE CHIEF COMT. OFFICER, ADEN, AND THE COMT. STOREKEEPER GENL., BOMBAY.

	Under schedule	
Kirby and straw rice ...	No. 18 on 4th Dec '89	
Firewood and charcoal ..	No. 19	do
Shoeing cattle ..	No. 20	do
Miscellaneous articles of Dead-stock, Medical comforts and lime-juice ..	No. 21 on 6th Dec '89	
Coal for Govt. Condensers and Indian Government vessels ...	No. 3 on 9th	do
Vegetable oil of sorts and Kerosine oil ..	No. 23 on 16th	do
Cattle and sheep for slaughter and beef and mutton ...	No. 1	do
Potatoes and vegetables ..	No. 27 on 18th	do
Coffee ..	No. 28	do
Purchase of empty hogsheads ...	No. 21	do
Cooking utensils ..	No. 11 A, on 21st Dec	
Diet and table requisites ..	No. 11 B	do
Hospital clothing and bedding..	No. 7, on 23rd	do
Hospital wines ..	No. 24 A	do

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.
Commy. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th Oct. 1889.

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Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 20s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice ...	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.	
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes.....	„	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico.....	„	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards.....		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards.....		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes .....per packet		0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		
Autumn Leaves.....		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet.....per packet		0 12
Times Correspondence	„	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet .....each		2 4
Fascination Cabinet ..... „		6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet.....		4 0
C-24 Cabinet .....each		3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... „		0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note .....per packet		0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes.....		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospital Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1875, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	960
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	200	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	$125	All	..	£25
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills	..	100	50	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	555
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	44½
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,180
CityofBombayMfg.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	750	750	Rs. 25	665
Comaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	660
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	510
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 400	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. ..	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515ex1
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..	420	1,000	1,000	..	80
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	80
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	..	670
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	600	500	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	500	..	100
Increased ...	1,488	25	200	Rs. 1	..
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	..	900	1,000	..	780
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	606
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	900	1,000	Rs. 40	822½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	162
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs.100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	555
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10½
Mazagon S. & W. Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	127½
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,62[illegible]
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,167½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100	..	130
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	395
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. ..	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	713	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		120	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
sasoon S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,390
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	570
Sholapore S.& W.Co.,		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Soondardas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	...	345
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Sun Mills Ld	1,200	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co,, Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	..	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000	..	Rs. 2	535

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	950
Prince of Wales.....	230	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,709

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c 2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent....	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c 1420

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]tton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,160
[illegible]ing Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	..
[illegible] Co., Kurla	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
[illegible] Co....	750	400	400	Rs. 20	267½
[illegible]	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
[illegible] P.	0	20	200	Rs. 10	105
	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	420
	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120xd
	400	250	Rs. 30		192
	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
[illegible]apathy Cotton	450	500	500	Rs. 25	440
[illegible] Co....	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs 11	95xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	600	All	Rs. 40	310
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Manfg.Co	400		250		250xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	} 10	200
	{ 750	150	150	} p.ct.	152
Badhan Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	142
Bapty Co., Ld.'.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	633
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	880
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	250
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nil
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	23
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co, Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mcdy & Co ..	000	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownuggee City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

THE course of the Benares sanitation and water-supply scheme is once again running smoothly. Colonel Forbes recently visited the sacred and dirty city to discuss the main points with Mr. Hughes, the supervising Engineer, and the Municipal Board; and the result was, we learn, entirely satisfactory. Tenders for the works will be called for at an early date, and, subject to the approval of the Viceroy, it is understood that Prince Albert Victor will be asked to lay the foundation-stone on the occasion of his approaching visit. Enthusiasm for public works of utility is not over-common with the Indian Municipality, and the Board of Benares deserve every credit for the practical view they have taken of their responsibilities.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard S. Lay as Consul General at Ottawa for the United States of America; Mr. Auguste Charles Pernet as Consul at Bombay for the French Republic; Mohamed Abdullah Badicka Behader Khan as Consul at Madras for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan; and Mr. James Gollcher as Consul at Malta, to reside at Valetta, for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

CONSIDERING that it has been so persistently impressed upon us that the visitor was coming to India in an altogether private character, simply for change, travel, and shikar, observes the Lahore paper, the Bombay programme of ceremonials cannot but convey the idea that it was a little disproportioned to the occasion. The fault, however, lies not so much with those who drew up the programme, as with those who appeared to imagine that the shining light of royalty could be hid under the bushel of privacy. A wise man once said of a newly-furnished mansion that it was "a good house and would have been a really fine house, if they had not saved eighteen-pence in each room." So, having conceived the idea of a visit from the Heir-Apparent in the second degree to this Empire, the Home authorities had a good idea, which might have been a really fine one, had they not tried to save eighteen-pence per ceremony. Bombay has, indeed, spent the eighteen-pence and lost the ceremony; but Bombay and the captain of the Prince's steamer may settle whose fault that is between themselves.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Deccan Ice Company, 3-30 p.m.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
B. B. E. A. Society, General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ganges (s), from London; Sculptor (s), Persian Gulf; Badsworth (s), Batoum; and Westhall (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf; Indra (s), Karachi; Kt. of St. George (s), Dunkirk; and Umballa (s), Rangoon, &c.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.—The meeting to organize a Women's Technical Education Society will be held at the Cathedral High School to-morrow at 4-30 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF THE RAJAH OF RAJPIPLA.—Last night the Rajah of Rajpipla left for his territories. Rao Bahadur Luximon Juggernath, Dewan of Baroda, proceeding by the same train to Baroda.

A MISSING LAD.—Mahomed Hoosein Abdoola, a lad of nine, has been missing from his house in Old Hunuman Lane since Saturday last. No trace of the lost lad has hitherto been found.

THEFT OF VALUABLES AND CASH.—The theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash to the aggregate value of Rs. 127 has been reported to the police by Bhow Shivram from a box at his residence on Nowrojee Hill.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJAH OF MAHMOODABAD.—Rajah Amrood Syed Mahomed Ahmed Hoosein Khan Bahadur of Mahmoodabad, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, with a retinue of three hundred followers from Kerbulla per s. s. Sculptor.

DEATH FROM EPILEPTIC FITS.—An inquest was held at Mazagon Bunder, on Sunday evening last, by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, on the body of Vittoo Appa, a labourer, aged 45 years, who was subject to occasional epileptic fits. On Sunday morning he went in quest of work, but was found dead the same evening. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to epilepsy.

WORSE THAN NERO.—Dhurmaji Dhurmaji and Shewa Khundlic were placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday by Inspector Briscoe on a charge of improving the shining hour at the fire in Apollo Street on Monday night by stealing a bottle of whisky and a few combs from one of the burning houses. The accused are calassies attached to the fire brigade, and of course had access to the buildings. After some evidence was recorded the case was adjourned till to-day.

A COBRA AMONG THE PIGEONS.—On Sunday night the inmates of Mr. Marcel De Silva's house at Upper Malaim, were alarmed by a sudden fluttering of wings in the pigeon-house, the cause of the panic among the pigeons was found to be a huge cobra, which had entered the pigeon-house and had made two young ones its prey. As it was found inconvenient to attack the unwelcome guest with a stick, a gun was at once sent for, and the reptile was killed on the spot. When it was stretched at full length, it measured from about 4 to 5 feet.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in the chair. There were present:—Drs. Dorabjee Hormusjee Dadabhoy Jamasjee, W. K. Hatch, Balchandra Krishna, M. D. Cama, Merwanjee C. Bharucha, E. C. Tookina, Rustom N. Ranina, and Temuljee Bikaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Dorabji Hormusji read notes of 306 cases of lithotomy, performed at the Bhuj Civil Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 p.m.:—

March .....Sweet Spirit hear my prayer.
Overture .....Rosamunde .....Schubert.
Grand Selection ...La Fille de Madame Augot..Lecocq.
Valse.....At Home.....Strauss.
Operatic Selection.From L. Assedio de Lieda.Petrilla.
Galop.....Tagers Lust .....Riede.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A SILVER ANKLET.—Marooti Luximon, a hawker was charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with stealing a silver anklet, the property of Juna, woman, living at Duncan Road. Rukmee, a servant in the employ of Juna, took her mistress's child in her arms to a *pan-sopari* shop, and whilst there the accused Luximon removed the anklet from the child's foot. A Hindoo lad standing by observed the thief in the act and drew the attention of Rukmee by raising in alarm. He was apprehended, and on being placed before the magistrate yesterday and admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CONJUROR IN COURT.—Haridass Kamdass, an itinerant conjuror, was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday by Inspector Stanford on a charge of stealing nine apples. It appears that the accused went up to a fruit stall in the Crawford Market on Sunday and offered to purchase some apples from a fruit vendor. They did not come to terms, and the accused walked away. He was shortly afterwards brought back by another fruitman, who said he had seen the accused slipping apples up his sleeve when bargaining for them. On being examined nine apples were discovered secreted in his sleeve. Mr. Richardson awarded Haridas one month's imprisonment for this clever piece of conjuring.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE CURRENCY OFFICE.—Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Richardson yesterday in a case in which Hajee Tajudrin is charged with attempting to defraud the Currency Office of Rs. 10. Mr. Little said that on the 29th May last the accused produced some pieces of a burnt half note for Rs. 10 and made a claim for the amount of the money in the usual way, stating that the other half of the note had been burnt. Shortly afterwards a Mahomedan named Siddik Rassan appeared, and producing the other half of the note claimed payment, saying he had lost the other portion. Enquiries were made and the authorities had come to the conclusion that Siddik Hassan was the genuine possessor of the note. Evidence as to the presentation of the note was taken, and the case was adjourned.

CRICKET.

THE JOHN BRIGHT *VS.* BOMBAY C. CLUB.

THIS cricket match was played between the John Bright Cricket Club and the Bombay Cricket Club on Sunday last on the Esplanade, which resulted in a defeat of the former by 40 runs. The captain of the Bombay Club having won the toss chose to bat. Mr. Machlivala did some first-class batting, and scored 50 runs. The Bright, which was decidely superior to their rivals, were very unfortunate. The whole team was able to score 61 runs only.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

R E Mody b D Mody	6
M R Wadia b D Mody	25
F H Bode c	3
H B Masani b	3
B D Gagrat c	0
R D Ayrton b Machlivala	3
K H Vakil run out D Mody	7
J E Reporter c Machlivala	0
S M Motisha b D Mody	1
B R Patel b Machlivala	0
H D Mehta c D Mody	1
K M Mehta not out	4
Extras	8
Total...	61

BOMBAY C. C.

M H Sanjana b R Mody	10
M M Surty b R Mody	0
H R Broker b R Mody	0
K M Lalkaka c Reporter	0
B C Machlivala c Gagrat	50
J M Minvala b Mody	7
D E Mody b Gagrat	0
D R Gazdar b Gagrat	4
J M Bharucha c Gagrat	9
S M Doctor not out	13
S J Sirvai b Gagrat	1
Extras	7
Total...	101

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

OFFERING AN INSULT TO A MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

IMPERATRIX *VS.* DATRAM KUVERJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Sorabshah Hormusjee, first-class Magistrate, Prantej, who in May last found the accused guilty of intentionally offering an insult to the Magistrate's Court in a stage of a judicial proceeding, and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to suffer ten days' simple imprisonment. It appeared that one Lullu Fatechund was accused of having made a forged document, which along with others was attested by the accused, who was therefore a witness in the case. When the case was taken up, the accused was told to sit separate with other witnesses. He disobeyed the order and went to the window to overhear what other witnesses said. He himself admitted this, making an excuse that he went to ask permission of the court. He was a very shrewd man, and he went to hear what other witnesses said. He was a friend of Lullu. In criminal cases of great importance, said the Magistrate, the result depended upon the honesty of witnesses; and he could not conceive a greater insult to a court than that of a witness disobeying its order and coming to overhear other witnesses. Such a contempt of court should be visited with due severity. The accused was found guilty and sentenced as mentioned above. He appealed to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, but Mr. Aston rejected the appeal. Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Chimanlal Harilal, the accused's pleader, dismissed his application for a revision of the decision.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX *VS.* IBRAMSHA LABSHA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who in September last convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his wife, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. G. Nilkunt appeared for the accused.

It appeared the accused made a confession before the committing Magistrate. He stated that his wife Manama, on the night of the 3rd August last, quarrelled with him in a room in his house, because he would not allow her to go to his uncle's house; that she kicked him on his back; that he got angry and kicked her, and that he then hit her twice on the temples with a "mussal." He then took her body and threw it into a lime-kiln. As he was throwing it, he fell down and bruised and scratched himself. There was no eye-witness of the alleged murder. But the accused's confession was corroborated in several material points by the witnesses. Stains of blood were found on the walls of the room, on a "mussal," and three sticks, which were found in the room; and on a piece of sacking which was found in the verandah. The accused's father said that at 1 o'clock in the morning he saw a man whom he could not recognise leaving the house. The accused's uncle, who lives next door, stated that at 2 o'clock that morning a man whom he could notrecognise passed his house, going in the direction of the lime-kiln with a bundle on his back. Both these witnesses told the committing Magistrate that it was the accused whom they saw. A portion of a human body was discovered in the lime-kiln on the following morning. A brass bangle was found in the kiln near the body, and Manama's sister recognised it as one which she gave Manama a month before her death. The Civil Surgeon stated that the stomach of the body contained cocoanut and some wheaten flour, and it was in evidence that Manama ate such food on the evening preceding her death. The skull and arm of the body were fractured and the medical evidence shewed that such fractures could have been produced by blows with the "mussal." The Sessions Judge remarked that the strong point in the accuseds favour was that the body found in the kiln had not been identified as that of Manama; but he said proof to demonstration could not be expected in a case of this kind. He had no reasonable doubt that the accused was guilty, and he sentenced him to transportation for life. Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

A THIEF TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

IMPERATRIX *VS.* ABDUL KAIYAM HAKIMJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. S. Fitzmaurice, Sessions Judge of Surat, who convicted the accused of theft in a dwelling-house, and considering previous convictions against him, sentenced him to transportation for life. The accused was charged with theft of valuable clothes and ornaments, committed in the house of Janabu, woman; and admitted that he was arrested with the property in his possession on the following morning, Janabu's house was found to have been rifled on the evening of the 3rd September last, and the back door was open, showing that the thief had escaped that way. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the jury, convicted the accused. He had been convicted on four previous occasions, and his sentence was on the last occasion enhanced by the High Court to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. He appeared to be an incorrigible offender, and was sentenced to transportation for life. Their lordships, on a consideration of the register of previous convictions, dismissed the appeal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain J E McGill, sailed yesterday for Karachee in ballast.

THE s s Knight of St George, 1,933 tons, Captain I R Durant, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain A Haughton, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Badsworth, 1,272 tons, Captaid W M Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Batoum with 63,624 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain J T Cronin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 51 cases of opium, and the following passengers:—Ameer Dowla Syed, Aln, A H Khan Bhadoor Munt za Gung, Syed Sallah, Nawab Alli Hoosein Khan Bhadoor, Chadri Moortiza Hoosein Bhadoor and 300 followers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Knight of St George ..	1931	Durant.....	A	K Nixon & Co
,, C. Murray..	1372	Warfolk	H	F Muir & Co
,, Indrani ..	2367	Burkill.....	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Islesworth ..	1715	Garson.....	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Belgravia..	3375	Boothby	2	W & A Graham&Co
,, Deccan	2005	Atkinson.....	4	H Cassum
,, Imperator ...	2441	Bechtinger..	7	A-H Lloyds & Co
,, Niagara	1974	McConochie	12	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
18	Ganges (s)	Alderton ..	London, Oct 21.
	Sculptor (s).....	Cronin	Persian Gulf.
	Badsworth (s)	Simpson	Batoum, Oct 21.
	Westhall (s)	.....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Purulia (s).....	Houstoun ..	Persian Gulf.
	Indra (s).....	McGill.....	Karachi.
	Kt. of St. George(s	Durant	Dunkirk.
	Umballa (s)	Houghton ...	Rangoon. &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khiva, for China, &c.
,, Niagara, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
14 Megna s .....McDermott..Rangoon, Nov 10.
DEPARTURE.
Nov. 14—Steamer Bhundara.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
16 Chusan s .... London.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

605-89—J C Cama—Mokunlal Govindram *vs* Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

522-88—P G and Sayani—Bhikajee Hurjiwan *vs* Jerbai widow.
176-89—E Wilkins—Hurgowandas Lulloobhai *vs* Mussamat Zia-ul-nissa Beggum.
304-89—T A Bland—William Watson *vs* A D Fordyce.
371-89—Ardesir, H and D—Hajee Aboobakar Esmail and another *vs* Abd Rahman Hajee Soomar and another—Little S F and N
395-89—Hore, C and B—W J Farrow *vs* A J Fitzherbert.
425-89—M E and Hemming—Motamari Rambhotte and another *vs* Grundhi Venkatareddi.
479-89—T D and Cama—A M de Souza *vs* Mongibai.
509-89—Payne, G and S—Goma Bhima and others *vs.* G F Beville.
501-89—E Wilkin—Gulabchund Mancokchund *vs.* Ghanchi Kooberdas Mukandas.
503-89—B and Bayley—Dinshaw Jewanji Garda *vs.* Tehmooras Dinshaw Unclesaria.
504-89—J B D and Kanga—Panulal Neerayendas *vs.* Bora Rassoolkhan Samsabhai.
509-89—P and Byrne—G W Roughton *vs.* J L Fagan.
510-89—Payne, G and S—Rampartab Samrutroy and others *vs.* Shri Narayen Ramchunder and another.
528-89—Payne, G and S—Huckmaji Sakurchund and others *vs.* Bhugwan Bhera and another—Wadia and G.
530-89—Hore, C and B—Sewcaru Kissondas Kabra and others *vs.* Butchraj Gainaunul.
540-89—Payne, G and S—Haji Noormahomed Haji Merulla *vs.* Goolom Mahomed Shaik Bulland and another.
541-89—Little S F and N—Bhugwandass Vussonjee *vs.* Pairaj Korejee and others.
542-89—Chalk W and S—J A Shepherd and another *vs* Semjeebhoy Hajee.
543-89—Munsuklal D and J—Doongersey Vundrawandass *vs.* Chuturbhooj Jaitha.
546-89—Thakurdass D and C—Jewraj Soonderjee *vs* Kutcherdass Kaloram.
547-89—Crawford and B—Wagjee Korejee *vs* Jan Mahomed Cassum—In person.
563-89—Little S F and N—Syed Hooseinalli Bin Mia Rahimalle *vs* Rajab Ramrao Valud Yeshwantrao J C Cama.
564-89—Macfarlane E and D, Veerjee Jeewandass *vs* Hunsraj Damodher.
568-89—Chalk W and S—Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry *vs* Dhunbaiji.
570-89—Nanu and H—Cooverjee Moorarjee *vs* Lakh mibai and another.
575-89—Hore C and B—Govindram Girdharidas *vs* Suruswatibai.
576-89—Chetnis M and M—Nursaba Shivaji *vs* Meherally Khakebhy—Jefferson B D and K.
580-89—T and Dayabhai Mithavahoo widow *vs* Dwarkadas Sangji.
586-89—B and Bayley—The Bank of Bengal *vs* Kurmahbhoy Joosub.
591-89—Hore C and B—Byramji Dinshaw Furdoonji and others *vs* J Roach and others—Wadia and G.
592-89—Craigie, L and O—J H N Graham and others Haji Karmally Hajibhy—Payne, G and S.
594-89—In person—Bhanji Joota and others *vs* Jacksonndas Harkissondas and others.
595-89—Little, S F and N—G H de Dick and others *vs* Mahomedbhoy Bharmul—Ardersir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

255-89—Mancuklal, D and J—Bezunji Shapoorji Madon *vs* Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B D and K.
273-89—Payne, G and S—Foolbai and another *vs* Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G, and L. S. F and N. Part heard.
282-89—Rongton and B. Munjee Kara *vs.* Motabhoy Bhimjisha. Wadia and G. settlers
485-87—Tyabji and D—Sakharam Bhaijibhai *vs* Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.
122-89—In person—Kustar Poma and others *vs* Vessa Vella and others—In person.
190-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ananta Balcristna Paye *vs* Lukhumsey Den—Payne, G and S.
547-88—In person—paupers—Coover Veerji and others *vs* Vellji Hurrichund—In person.
196-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Heerji Hunsraj *vs* Namabhoy Framji and others—In person.
253-89—Hore, C and B—Goculbhai Dowlutram *vs* Dayabhai Amirchund and others—Craigie L and O.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Beresford s—25 cases writing paper, H Abdoolally.
Belgravia s—30 cases school slates, K Ebramjee; 61 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM GLASGOW.

Inchmarlo s—200 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—13 packages provisions, Phillips and Co.
Amarapura s—20 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.
Oceana s—11 cases ham, bacon and cheese, B Bezonjee and Co; 31 cases provisions, R Jooma; 6 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.
Sutlej s—1 hogshead, pale brandy, M Rusee and Co.
Atrato s—10 cases brandy, Shapoorji Ruttonjee Sett; 75 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers; 36 crates empty sodawater bottles, The Bombay Co; 832 packages paint, T F Bengalee; 750 kegs red lead, H Goculdas; 250 kegs red lead, C Ramjee; 103 oilmanstores, &c., E M Abdoolally; 50 cases sauce, D P Batha and Co; 140 drums mineral and vegetable oils, Walter Nutter and Co; 200 kegs red lead, E Allibhoy; 10 cases brandy, S R Sett; 75 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—1 hogshead, rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Atrato s—75 cases claret, Volkart Brothers.
Malwa s—1 hogshead claret, Phipson and Co.
Manilla s—51 cases brandy, J

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best Teas, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DRESSING BAGS, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Blotters, Scrap Albums, Photo Albums, Music Rolls, Hand Bags, for Christmas Presents. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a CLERK who could write neat hand and is well up in Arithmetic. Apply "A. B.," care of this office.

WANTED, a competent and experienced European MILL MANAGER having a thorough practical knowledge of Carding, Spinning, Weaving and Engine Departments. Apply to A. B. C., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully, accurately and promptly dispensed from the Purest Drugs, at very moderate charges. Trial solicited.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

MATHERAN.—"The HERMITAGE" TO LET. A commodious and well-furnished HOUSE, having seven bed-rooms, besides a drawing-room and a dining hall, with a beautiful large garden. Apply RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW called "THE BYKE." Area of compound, 6 acres 37 gunthas. For particulars apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FOR RINGWORM, Eczema, Itch and other Skin Diseases, nothing comes up to MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER; from one to three applications whereof generally suffice. For particulars and testimonials of cures, see Handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per ½-oz. phial, 4 Annas.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, T. E. LORD and LADY REAY and SUITE, Photographic group. Copies at BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S, Esplanade Road.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles, &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

CHAMBER and PIANO CANDLESTICKS, plain electroplated, with glass bell shades, from Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

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GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-poled, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUPERIOR NILGIRI TEA at Re. 1-10 per lb., Fresh Ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. and Superior Java Cigar, No. 1, at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIME-PIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 3,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Singlo, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class shoeing done

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co., CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co., AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES K.G., K.G.C.S.I., AND TO H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THERE has been no fresh news regarding Cotton or General Produce to hand through Renter since that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date; and all London financial quotations were as usual unaltered on that day, including that for Bar Silver at 43 11-16d. per oz, at which the metal was steady.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,87,638
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	97,569
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	3,28,524
Government Securities			Nil.
Loans	Dec.	„	4,35,437
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	5,82,691
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	48,039
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	12,28,963

The statement issued this afternoon indicates no trade movement of importance either way, and justifies the retention of the Bank's minimum rate at two per cent. below that of the sister Presidency Bank. It will be seen from the figures which we give above that the increase of some 12¼ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance, disclosed by the return has been due to an accession of Government Deposits, and that in trade requirements the position has changed but little, on the whole, from what it was at the close of the previous week. Some increase in Private Deposits, and a sensible diminution in Loans is shown; but on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased, and the net result is a falling off in the trade demand of under two lakhs. Cotton is beginning to come to market even earlier than was the case last season; but our financial institutions have doubtless profitted by their previous experience of an early crop, and are not likely to be found unprepared for its requirements.

COTTON.—Another small day's business has been transacted in this staple, and what has been done has been all in ready stuff, demand for arrival contracts being still absent. The feeling, however, keeps steady and prices are unchanged all round. The reported purchases, which aggregate about 1,000 bales, have been principally in new Bengals, at Rs. 179 to Rs. 200, according to quality, and new Julgaum, at Rs. 210-19; a little new Dhulia has also changed hands at Rs. 202; and a parcel of old Oojun, at Rs. 155 per candy.

The news regarding the progress of the Cotton crop embodied in the official telegraphic reports issued to-day, is almost entirely of the same favourable tenor as we have had to record of late. In the Bengal circle the picking of the crop was proceeding all over the Cotton area, in seasonable weather, and the Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Beawar. Picking was also general in all the Oomrawuttee districts, and the weather, excepting at Khangaum and Barsee, where it was cloudy, was still bright and showed no sign of rain. At Broach the plants were in flower, and looked healthy; and in all the districts of the Dhollera circle they continued to flourish and show bolls, which were rapidly ripening at Bhownuggur, where improvement in the outturn of the crop was looked for, owing to the seasonable weather. There had been ¼ of an inch more rain at Bellary, and the Cotton plants were flourishing. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, on the other hand, the plants required more rain, although the fall had been considerably above the average from the 1st June to 30th November, and 1¼ inch in excess of the average yearly fall.

WHEAT has been hardly enquired for to-day by shippers, and only a small business has transpired, dealers, however, maintaining their old quotations for all descriptions. The crop is reported by wire to be doing well in the Delhi and Khangaum districts; but in the former, a smaller area has been sown this year.

SEEDS keep firm and a large business continues to be done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*. We quote the former 1 anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt., other kinds being unaltered in value. Telegrams to hand to-day report the crop flourishing at Khangaum and Julgaum.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,932 bales.
Wheat	30,148 cwts.
Linseed	6,772 „
Rapeseed	4,462 „
Gingelly	5,076 „
Ground Nuts	1,292 „
Castor Seed	2,421 „

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been reported to-day for London, December shipment, at 20s. for Cotton, and 15s. for Wheat, old scale; and Wheat and Seeds have been booked for Hull, for the same shipment, at 19s. per ton. For Liverpool, early December shipment, 18s. 9d. has been accepted for Wheat and Seeds; and some Seeds have been booked for Marseilles, for February shipment, at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been very firm all day, and closes at an advance of fully 1-32d. on Saturday's final rates. Merchants' Bills came out to a fair extent early in the day at 1s. 4 29-32d., and later on at 1s. 4 15-16d. for November delivery, forward rates being quoted at 1s. 4 31-32d. for December, and 1s. 5d. for January-February. Bank Telegraphic was done for cash at 1s. 4 21-32d., and was quoted at 1s. 4 23-32d. for January-February transfer, but possibly better might have been done if required. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Francs do.	178½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The bears having got the market into their hands, a further decline, accelerated by lower quotations from Calcutta, has taken place, the favourable state of the Bank of Bombay cash balance notwithstanding, and we quote Fours for cash at closing at 98 11-16, the rates for the two next accounts having receded to 98 7-16 for the 30th instant, and 98½ to 3-16 for the 5th January. There has been a good deal booked for the coming settling day, but not much, otherwise 102¾ nominal is the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet generally, but in Spinning Mill scrip the tone of the market has favored buyers, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 89½; and in Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,167½; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance at Rs. 555, Jewraz Balloo at Rs. 900, and Star of India at Rs. 780. Madras United are Rs. 50 higher, however, at Rs. 2,000 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 16.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¾
4½ per cent. „	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	43 11-16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.—Pressure has changed irregularly, but has fallen over and around the Bay, across the centre of the Peninsula, and over the Berars, Khandeish, Gujerat, and lower Sind. Elsewhere the barometer has risen. The storm over the Bay still hesitates off the Coromandel Coast, becoming steadily deeper, the centre being now apparently between Nellore and Masulipatam. Winds are cyclonic over and around the Bay; elsewhere directions are of a fairly normal force, but are strong over Diamond Island and Bombay; fresh over False Point, Gopalpore, Madras, and further slight rain has fallen in Bengal, and heavy showers along the Madras Coast, from Madras to Gopalpore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CROISMARE—At Rue de l'Orangerie, Versailles, France, Roger Marie Georges Ambroise, Marquis de Croismare, and grandson of late Sir W Syer, first Recorder of Bombay, aged 61

DICKSON—Oct 30, at Edinburgh, Maj W Dickson, Bengal Artillery (retired), aged 64.

GILLIS—Oct 30, at Southampton, Honorary Captain E J Gillis, late D P W, Bengal.

HAMILTON—Oct 27, at Sussex-gardens, W, Gen C Hamilton, C B, of H M's Bengal Army (Retired List), aged 88.

HUDSON—Oct 21, in London, G G M Hudson, Lieut Madras Staff Corps.

MILLER—Oct 21, at Tae Waldrons Croydon, Cornelia Elizabeth, widow of late Charles Miller, of Croydon, and daughter of late Dr W Chalmers, HEICS, aged 75.

OUSELEY—Oct 29, at Inverness-terrace, Col J W J Ouseley, Bengal Retired List, formerly Professor of Arabic and Persian at Haileybury College, aged 22.

POWELL—Oct 29, at Melton Mowbray, Eliza Sophia, widow of Commander Pullip S Powell, H M's late Indian Navy.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—COOPER—November 9, at the Girgaum Mission Church, by the Rev J McDonald, William Trevor Smith, of Messrs Wallace & Co., to Annie Elizabeth Cooper, only daughter of the late Robert Cooper.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COX—HAMILTON—November 14, at All Saints Church, Lucknow, by the Rev W F Thompson, Chaplain, Percy Cox, Esq, Scottish Rifles, youngest son of the late Arthur Cox, Esq, of Harwood Hall, Essex, to Louisa Belle, second daughter of Brigade-Surgeon J Butler Hamilton, M D, V H S, Medical Staff.

JOHNSTON—BELL—November 12, at Delhi, by the Rev John Crawford, M A, B D, Church of Scotland, Robert Johnston, National Bank of India, Limited, to Margaret Wilson only child of the late John Dow Bell, Raskie Hall, Perthshire.

MAXWELL—KENNEDY—November 11, at St Andrews' Scotch Church, Calcutta, by the Rev James Lillie, M A, Thomas Maxwell, to Jeannie Kennedy.

DEATH.

MCMULLIN—November 12, at Tundla, after a long illness, William McMullin, Sr, East Indian Railway, aged 59 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1889.

COLONEL MALLESON in his frank and outspoken introduction to Lady Login's interesting book, which treats of the relations between Duleep Singh and Lord Dalhousie in the first instance and those between the Maharajah and the India Office afterwards, describes the latter "as from first to last hand-to-mouth relations." He vouches for the accuracy of Lady Login's statement that the Government never accounted to the Maharajah for the money received for the sale of his house, and never gave him anything for the value of the land though the whole had been purchased out of his money. Nor had he been given any compensation for the contents of his house destroyed during the Mutiny. The long standing differences between the India Office and Duleep Singh were referred to by Sir Charles Wood on the suggestion of Sir John Login to Sir John Lawrence and Sir Frederick Currie, who drew up a report which, if acted upon, would have at once put an end to all the bickerings and heart-burnings which had arisen. Sir John Lawrence and Sir Frederick Currie were as well acquainted as Sir John Login himself with all the circumstances which eventuated in the Treaty of Lahore; and they all three concurred in recommending that the provision of the Treaty affecting Duleep Singh personally should receive a liberal instead of a harsh interpretation. Login knew the Prince intimately. On April 6th 1849 Sir Henry Lawrence installed Login as Governor of the Lahore citadel and its contents and took him to the palace and introduced him in the character of his future governor to the young dethroned King. He wrote at the time of Duleep: "He seems a very fine temperate boy, intelligent, and handsome. He writes and reads Persian well, and showed me his last copy. He has also made a little progress in English, which I hope to make him like better." The first duty of Login was to make out a list in English for Lord Dalhousie of "all the jewels and valuables belonging to the Sikh Government and now transferred to ours; among them is the Koh-i-Noor." Login looked after the interests of his young charge, secured him his luxuries and comforts as before, and arranged that a selection should be made of jewels and other property for his personal use to the value of one lakh. The value of the jewels taken over, exclusive of the Koh-i-Noor, was estimated by Login at a million. The estimate was too high, and the list of jewels sent in to the Governor-General amounting to sixteen and a half lakhs. The "Memorandum of Memorabilia under the charge of John Spencer Login in the Citadel of Lahore" gives an excellent idea of the enviable position occupied by the young Orkney doctor forty years ago. The list is as long as the catalogue of ships in Homer: "The young ruler of the Sikhs, the families of Runjit Singh and of all the successive Maharajahs of the Punjab including thirty-three Ranees and one hundred and thirty concubines. The princes of the Ahlalee family rulers of Afghanistan and Kashmir; the Court establishment of all the Lahore Maharajahs, including six sets of courtezans, natives of Kashmir, and five full bands of musicians." Then follows the list of State prisoners—fifteen men of note, exclusive of the female attendants of the Ranee Jinda. Then the memorandum goes on to enumerate: "The keys and seals of the royal treasuries. The Koh-i-Noor. The State jewels and treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones; the dishes, plates, cups, cooking-pots, and gurrahs of gold and silver. The vast store of Kashmir shawls, &c. &c." Runjit's golden chair of State is in the catalogue, his silver summer house, his magnificent arms and armour; Shah Shuja's State pavilion; the shoes, walking stick, shirt, cap, and pyjamas, and other relics of the Prophet, with his prayer-book and several locks of his hair. It would be interesting to know what has become of these relics, which would make the fortune of a shrine in Mecca. The sword of Roostum was also in charge of Dr. Login.

Had Clive come into sudden possession of this uncounted treasure, much of which was huddled away in the bottom of neglected bags, how he would have stood astonished at his moderation had he only helped himself to twenty lakhs! Login accounted for every pie of what came into his hands, and took especial care of the Koh-i-Noor, acting on the advice of an experienced Sikh who advised him never to let it out of his hand when showing it to the curious, but to twine the strings from its setting as an armlet round his fingers, so that no one could snatch at the Jewel of Empire. The Koh-i-Noor was first heard of by history when won from a Hindu Rajah by Humayun, the son of Baber, who valued it at "half the daily expenses of the whole world!" It was worth striving for. In spite of all precautions, the citadel wall in Lahore, carefully watched by Login's improvised police, was broken into one night, and the thieves might have secured what treasure it contained but that they set the place on fire with lucifer matches, and were disturbed when they had only obtained a pitiful twenty thousand rupees, most of which was subsequently recovered. The magnificent Mountain of Light was destined for her Majesty the Queen. Three months before the annexation special thought was given to the arrangements necessary to insure the safe custody of the State jewels, the Koh-i-Noor included, when they came into the hands of their owners to be. When the auspicious moment came they were all handed over to Login, who at the request of Lord Dalhousie obtained the true statement of the manner in which Runjit had obtained possession of the Koh-i-Noor. Duleep Singh's treasurer, Mirr Makraj by name, who had been for thirty-two years employed in the jewel-house at Lahore, told the whole story. Shah Shuja was in confinement with his family in the house of the Dewan at Lahore, when Runjit sent some men of position to demand the Koh-i-Noor, which was known to be in his possession. Shah Shuja placed in their hands a large yellow topaz, which he assured them it was the veritable Koh-i-Noor, the Jewel of Empire itself. When it was brought to Runjit that astute Sovereign at once sent for jewellers and asked them whether it was the Koh-i-Noor. They stated that it was not; whereupon the Lion of Lahore appropriated the topaz, and sent orders to have the Shah placed under restraint from eating or drinking until the Koh-i-Noor was delivered up—"as he had endeavoured to impose upon the Maharajah by sending him a topaz in its stead!" Eight hours of fasting produced the Koh-i-Noor, which was taken to the palace. The jewellers were still there, and they pronounced the great diamond to be the veritable Koh-i-Noor. The Maharajah testified the greatest satisfaction, and being dressed for Darbar, at once put on the diamond of destiny and wore it as an armlet. Extraordinary precautions were taken for its safe keeping. When Runjit was dying and speechless, the Wuzeer sent for Mirr Makraj's eldest brother, in whose keeping it was, and told him that the Maharajah had expressed by signs his desire that the Koh-i-Noor should be given away in charity to the Brahmins of Juggernaut! Belee Ram objected, saying that the Brahmins had already got twenty-one lakhs in money and jewels, and that the Koh-i-Noor should be kept for Duleep Singh—a reply which saved the Koh-i-Noor for the time, but led a little later on to the death of Belee Ram and several of his family. After some vicissitudes it came into the custody of Mirr, who, on the 6th May, 1849, made it over to Login, saying that it was a great relief to his mind to be rid of it, as it had occasioned so many deaths in his family that he never expected to escape.

Login himself felt the weight of responsibility; he did not let the precious jewel out of his possession until Lord Dalhousie himself "came to my quarters before he left Lahore, bringing with him a small bag made by Lady Dalhousie to hold it; and after I had formally made it over to him, he went into my room and fastened it round his waist, under his clothes, in my presence. Lord Dalhousie himself wrote out the formal receipt for the jewel, and there my responsibility ended, and I felt a great load taken off me! All the members of the Board of Administration were present and countersigned the document. The other jewels were also sealed up and made over. Thus Runjit Singh's famous Toshakhana of jewels is a thing of the past." Years afterwards when Duleep was in England and high in the favour of the Queen and the Court, Her Majesty asked Lady Login whether the Maharajah ever spoke of the Koh-i-Noor. The answer was that he had often spoken of it in India, but never since he had come to England. At that time the Prince used to go to the palace to sit for his portrait to Winterhalter. The Queen asked Lady Login whether Duleep ever spoke of the Koh-i-Noor, and if he seemed to regret it. Her Majesty observed at the same time that she had never mentioned the jewel to him and that she felt a certain delicacy about wearing it in his presence. A hope was expressed that Lady Login before the next sitting would ascertain his feelings on the subject, and whether he would like to see it now that it was re-cut, and the Queen made Lady Login promise that she would let her know exactly what he said. With many misgivings Lady Login broached the subject to the Maharajah when riding with him in Richmond Park, and asked him if he would like to see the Koh-i-Noor again. He answered: "Yes, I should give a great deal to hold it again in my own hand!" and when asked "Why?" he replied, "I should like to have it in my power to place it in Her hand now that I am a man. I was only a child then when I surrendered it to Her by the Treaty, but now I am old enough to understand!" On the following day the Queen gave orders to have the Koh-i-Noor brought from the Tower while the sitting was going on; it was brought under escort. Her Majesty took the diamond in her hand and went to the dais on which the Prince was sitting for his portrait. To his astonishment the Koh-i-Noor was handed to him. He was asked graciously whether he thought it improved by the cutting. He remarked that the size was diminished, but its brilliancy increased. He walked to the window and minutely examined it, giving Lady Login at least a very nervous quarter of an hour. The Maharajah at length walked across the room, and with a low obeisance presented the Koh-i-Noor to his Sovereign, expressing very gracefully his pleasure at placing it himself in Her Majesty's hands. The incident shows that the Maharajah was at that time at all events responsive to gracious and considerate treatment. It is much to be regretted that the India Office did not display any trace of the tact and good feeling by which Her Majesty and the Prince Consort won the affectionate loyalty of Duleep during his first years in England, when he aspired to an alliance with an English noble family, and hoped to become an English nobleman. He was met at every turn by a huxtering spirit when essaying to come to terms with the sharp men of business, who forgot in their dealings with him the Marquis of Wellesley's aphorism that India should be governed with a sceptre and not with a shopman's yard.

THE Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has so thoroughly commended itself to public sympathy that there should be little need to call attention to its annual meeting this afternoon, in order to insure a large attendance. The report for the years 1887 and 1888 which will be presented for adoption at to-day's meeting, covers a period of much useful activity, and the position of the Society's agents has been legalised by a Government Resolution, in virtue of which they are now special constables of the Bombay Police Force. The efficiency of the inspection carried on by these officers has thereby been increased, and it is satisfactory to learn that there are large numbers of the native community—men with deeply-rooted religious objections to the harsh treatment of animals—who readily co-operate with the agents in the crusade against cruelty. At many points the usefulness of the Society has made itself felt. The Secretary has not hesitated to call the attention of the Municipality to the duty it owes to the bullocks which toil in the public service, and many of which in the past have been fit subjects for a prosecution. If matters have mended in this respect during the past eighteen months, it has mainly been through the preventive efforts of the Society. It labours, as we have more than once had occasion to point out, under the disadvantage of having to deal with a cruelty to animals law which is incomplete and unsatisfactory in many respects. For this reason, amongst others, it is an advantage that the chairman of to-day's meeting will be the Hon. Mr. Scoble, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who will doubtless learn from the report which is to be presented that the friends of animals in Bombay labour under difficulties in having only a few meagre and indefinite clauses in the Police Act to work with. Until the law is so amended that the persons actually responsible for working lame and suffering animals are made amenable, instead of the drivers, who in most cases can be only constructively responsible, the Society will only be half as useful as it ought to be. Still, there will be abundant evidence at to-day's meeting of the service that the Society has rendered under many disadvantages. It has enlisted public sympathy and munificence in the good cause—witness the large contributions made by the Banya and Bhattya community on the Pinjrapole and the general operations of the Society, witness also the noble work that is being done at the Bai Sakerbai Hospital for Animals. It is encouraging to see a member of the Supreme Government helping such good work by his presence, and there should be a large attendance to give countenance to the operations of the Society.

THE Hon. Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q. C., accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, visited the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, situated at Tardeo, yesterday morning. He was shown over the entire factory in all its different departments by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The inspection occupied nearly two hours; for Mr. Scoble, who evidently desired to get all the information he could in relation to the Factory Act, now before the Governor-General's Council, was very minute in his inquiries regarding the hours of work generally, the ages of and the nature of the work done by the children, the time allowed for rest each day, the holidays the workmen get throughout the year, their general condition, etc. At the end of the inspection, Mr. Scoble expressed his thanks to Sir Dinshaw for the trouble he had taken and the information he had given.

DR. DASTUR JAMASPI MINOCHERJI JAMASPI ASANA, M.A., High Priest of the Parsis of Bombay has presented to the Bodleian Library a manuscript of the Yasna with Pahlavi translation, written 692 of the era of Yezdegerd, equal to 1323 A. D., only twenty years later than the famous manuscript at Copenhagen.

THE intended doubling of the capital of the new Comptoir d'Escompte, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Economist*, has given rise to a great demand for the old shares, which carry a right to the new. These were made up at the commencement of the month just below 600f., which price represented a premium of 100f., or 40 per cent., the shares issued at their par of 500f. being only [illegible] paid up. According to the practice of the Paris bourse the full price is quoted, the seller makes to the buyer a rebate of the interest on the capital uncalled. From 597f. 50c. at the settlement on October 2nd, shares fell on Monday to 705f., the premium of the prospective new share being thus acquired, although dividends will not be paid on a capital of 80 millions, but only 40 millions as before. The board of the Comptoir took alarm at this speculation, as it might cause disappointment in the end and discredit shares, and published through the press a note disclaiming all responsibility for the price to which shares had been run up, describing it as an exaggeration. The market acted on this warning, and shares dropped back to 650f.

THE London correspondent of the *Irish Times* (Conservative) learns that the sensations of the next session will include an attempt by Mr. Parnell to establish the complicity of the Government with the *Times*, and he has already been in communication with the Speaker as to the best mode of raising the question.

A LONDON correspondent says that the last quarterly payment to the proprietors of the *Times* amounted to one quarter of the dividend which they had been in the habit of receiving for the same period before the sitting of the Special Commission. This is an improvement on the two preceding quarters, when the proprietors received no dividend at all; but there is still a great deal of discontent among them as to the action of the conductors of the paper in bringing it to such a lamentable financial condition.

DR. HOJEL informs us that in the notice we gave yesterday of the wedding in his family, the list of presents was not quite complete. A pearl and topaz necklace, presented by Sir Henry and Lady Morland, as well as several gifts sent by other friends, were omitted. But among such a multiplicity of presents it is easy to understand that some may have escaped the notice of our reporter.

A HOME paper remarks:—"It was surely one of the oddest of mishaps at a wedding which is reported from Chislehurst. It is stated that the wedding party had returned from church, where everything had gone on smoothly, when it was discovered that the clergyman had omitted the words: 'With this ring I thee wed, with all my wordly goods I thee endow.' The bridegroom had, in consequence, not undertaken the most serious of his obligations, and the bride was without her wedding ring. It was in the middle of the wedding breakfast the omission was called to mind, and the parties hurried back to church and were practically twice married in one day—that is to say, if the first rite really was a marriage, which may be a moot point."

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent writes that Muhammad Allam Khan of Khal had left Swat for Chitral to meet Captain Durand there, at the request of the Khan of Dir, who is anxious that Captain Durand should visit his territory. The Kafir jirga, composed of a few headmen belonging to Kamuz, had met the British officer at Chitral a few days before. Captain Durand declined their invitation to him to visit Kafiristan, but is said to have expressed his willingness to return to Peshawar via Swat, where the Khan of Dir is making suitable arrangements for his re

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The insurrectionary movement has triumphed and the deposed Emperor sailed for Europe on Sunday.

The late Premier, Senhor da Silva, has been banished by a decree of the Provisional Government.

It is explained that amongst other causes of antipathy to the fallen dynasty was the marked favour shown to the Clerical party by the Imperial Princess Isabel. The dissolute manners of the Comte d'Eu, husband of the Imperial Princess, gave great offence to the people.

PROVISION FOR THE EX-EMPEROR.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Dom Pedro has received two and a half million of dollars in cash together with an undertaking by the Government to pay him 450,000 dollars annually as compensation.

The Republic has been proclaimed as "The United States of Brazil."

A new flag has been adopted, namely, gold stripes and gold stars on a blue ground.

The new constitution is recognised by all the States with the exception of Bahia (San Salvador).

The Minister of Marine, who was reported to have been killed, was, it appears, but seriously wounded, and is now recovering.

All is now quiet.

LATER.

Brazilian stock fell on the Exchange here to-day.

MIDNIGHT.

The Brazilian Republic has been proclaimed unopposed, Bahia remaining passive.

The ex-Emperor is on board a merchant steamer bound for Portugal.

FINANCIAL RE-ASSURANCES.

The new Government has cabled to the London Stock exchange: "Financial pledges will be faithfully observed."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RETURN TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George returned to London to-day.

THE SLAVE TRADE CONFERENCE.

A conference on the subject of the suppression of the slave trade was opened in Brussels to-day.

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Dock Labourers' Strike Relief Fund accounts have been audited. The statement which has been issued shows the receipts to have amounted to £48,000, towards which sum Australia contributed [illegible]1,000. A surplus of £5,000 is shown, and the [illegible]t will be disposed of according to the wishes [illegible]onors.

[REUTER'S T LEGRAMS.]

[illegible]VOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

[illegible]URE OF DOM PEDRO.

RIO, Nov. 17.

[illegible]eror Dom Pedro and his family have [illegible]pt prisoners in the palace.

On his Majesty being informed of his deposition and that his allowance would be continued, he replied that he would only yield to force.

His Majesty was to-day conducted on board a steamer, in which he sailed for Europe with the Premier.

The Provinces generally accept the Republic with the exception of Bahia.

The population has remained quiet throughout the crisis.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London yesterday.

A TORPEDO STATION AT MALTA.

A party of Engineer Officers are going to Malta to establish a torpedo station there, which will be equipped with the Brenan torpedoes.

DESPATCH OF CARAVANS TO STANLEY.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 17.

Captain Wissman and the British Company are sending caravans to Mpwapwa to meet Stanley.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

THE PRINCE'S DEPARTURE FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

H. R. H. the Prince arrived at Raichur at 9 a.m. to-day, and breakfasted in the dining-saloon of the carriage. He was met there by Mr. Claude Vincent, a Madras officer, appointed to attend his Royal Highness on his tour in the Madras Presidency; Mr. Hanna, Agent, Madras Railway; and Mr. Moss, Traffic Manager. As the number of carriages required for the Prince and party was rather larger, it was decided to arrange a special train from Raichur to Madras. As the load was too heavy to be attached to the mail-train, a special left Raichur at 1-45 p.m., and arrived Tadpatri at 7-40 for dinner. The Prince travels through to Madras in the Nizam's special saloons placed at his disposal, and is expected to arrive at Madras at 7-30 to-morrow morning. Not much will be done by way of illuminations and decorations in Madras now, but grand things are contemplated to be in store for the Prince here, when he returns to Madras prior to his embarkation for Burma.

Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton remain at Hyderabad a few days longer, and are expected to reach Madras on Friday morning.

RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Arrangement for the Prince's reception are all complete. The recent heavy rain has cleared the dust and transformed dusty brown to emerald green. The Prince arrived at Raichur at 9 this morning, and left by 1-45 p.m. in the special train. The Railway Volunteers supply a guard-of-honor. The Madras Volunteers, the 9th M.I., the 3rd P.L.I., and the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantary will line the streets to Government House. The anniversary of Prince Consort's death, which falls on December 14, will cause some alterations in the programme, as the day is generally a quiet one in the Royal Family.

PREPARATIONS AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

Preparations for the reception of the Prince here are progressing satisfactorily. Subscriptions from Europeans alone will be about Rs. 2,500. The use of the municipal buildings has been granted for a grand ball and they will be vacated immediately for repairs. The Prince has consented to inaugurate the new drainage works, and in the evening Messrs. Shone and Ault, the contractors, will illuminate the royal lakes and give a magnificent display of fireworks imported from England for the occasion. Burmese sports will be held on a grand scale, and the preparations for receiving the Prince will be exactly such as would have greeted the Burmese King under similar circumstances. The Chinese merchants have sent to China for special decorations.

In Mandalay matters are not going so satisfactorily as in Rangoon. Subscriptions amount to about Rs. 8,000 and the Government grant to Rs. 2,000. In face of this the committee decided, by 39 to 24, that if Government refuse to increase the grant, it is undesirable that the Prince should visit Mandalay. The minority was composed of sixteen officers, eight non-official members.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Khojak on Sunday. He was to inspect the site of the Railway terminus at New Chamar to-day, Monday.

A DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE KILLED AT AGRA.

Mr. Yeatman, District Superintendent of Police at Agra, was killed by a fall from his horse on Saturday last.

A NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR BOMBAY.

Major-General Sir George Greaves has been officially apprised of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of Bombay in succession to the Duke of Connaught.

FIELD TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE CHIN COUNTRY.

The work of laying the field telegraph lines for the Chin-Lushai Expedition is making satisfactory progress, and permanent offices will be shortly opened at Lungleh on the Chittagong side, and at Gungaw on the border of the southern Chin Country.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CHEAP PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

The projectors of the Anglo-Indian Cheap Passage Association contemplate holding a conference at Allahabad shortly. They are, it is understood, well satisfied with the progress of the scheme, which is stated to have obtained about a thousand subscribers already. The Association have made a beginning by engaging two first-class passages by one of the smaller lines on behalf of a Bengal officer and his wife, who are, we are told, to pay Rs. 700 for the double ticket from Bombay to England and Rs. 560 for the return.

MAJOR MELLIS ORGANISING FORCES AT MYSORE.

Major Mellis left Bangalore on Saturday for Mysore with the British Resident to arrange for organising the Maharaja's military forces tendered as part of the defences of India.

THE GADAG LIBRARY INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, Nov. 17.

The Cardoz Library, of which the foundation-stone was laid in April last, was this day opened with great rejoicings, by Mr. Sorabji Padamji, Assistant Collector, and Mrs. Padamji. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. Cardoz, whose name the building bears, and many European and native ladies and gentlemen. The library-room and the surroundings were very tastefully decorated. Dr. Cardoz and Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji were received with cheers. The proceedings were then commenced by the secretary reading an address. The president and Dr. Cardoz made suitable replies. Verses composed in Canarese were sung in praise of the worthy doctor and the distribution of pan-supari and attar terminated the proceedings.

THE GIDHOUR *VS.* MACKINTOSH CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

In the case of the Maharajah of Gidhour *vs.* Mackintosh for cheating, Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Monghyr, having heard all the witnesses for the prosecution, stopped the cross-examination of the Maharajah, and dismissed the case, stating that the evidence failed to prove a case of cheating.

CONGRESS MEETINGS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JULGAON, Nov. 18.

At a public meeting held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Shet Chhoturam Shivlal presiding, it was resolved to send two delegates to the ensuing Congress. Messrs. Abaji Ragho Mhalas and Sitaram Mahadeva Barve, pleader, were unanimously elected. It was proposed that in addition to all the former questions the subject of the Succession Act 7 of 1889 and the Forest and Official Secrets Acts should be considered. Mr. Karkare, agent, was present on the occasion.

DHULIA, Nov. 18.

An open-air public meeting of the inhabitants of Dhulia was held last evening, in the school compound, Rao Bahadur Garud presiding. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates from Dhulia for the coming Congress:—Messrs. Govindrao Ramchandra, Madhavrao Narayen, Janardan Bhikhajee, Damodar Luximon, Yadav Venketesh, Martand Luxiihon, Joharmall Pannalal, Tukaram Arjun, Abu Ahmed, Moolvyar Mahomed, Anantrao Waman, Krishnaji Dhanaji, Shaik Imambhai, Doulatram Askaram, and Sakharam Dulabhdas.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

At about twenty minutes to ten o'clock last night one of the haystacks near the Arthur Road at Mahaluxmee took fire. The fire originated in a stack belonging to a Purdasee named Sew Gopal and spread to a neighbouring stack belonging to Essa Yakoob, which was quickly in flames. Almost instantly the Gordon Mills fire-engine was on the spot and began playing on the flames. In a short time two manual and a steam fire-engine came up, and did all they could to keep the fire from spreading to the neighbouring stacks, of which there were several about. Of course the entire stack was consumed in a very short time, and it is very fortunate that it was on the extreme left of the other stacks and that there was no breeze blowing, or property to the extent of several lakhs of rupees would have been destroyed. The police were, as usual, prompt in attendance, and did all that was requisite, under the direction of the Superintendents and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner. No less than eight men were engaged to look after Essa Yakoob's stack and those in its immediate vicinity; but all of them state they were away to take their meals, &c. It is strongly suspected that the fire originated in the hut in which these men are accustomed to sleep when on duty. A naked light probably was left carcessly about, and set fire to the extremely inflammable materials lying scattered about. The stack that has been destroyed was one of the largest on the Mahaluxmee storage ground, and the loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000, and it is uncertain whether it was insured or not. Within an hour nothing of the fire was to be seen except a few smouldering bamboos here and there, although the air for a mile around the spot could scarcely be breathed through the thick smoke, which in this damp locality could not ascend.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Loder, at Brighton, a week ago by the large majority of two thousand five hundred and seven was a surprise to most people. With the exception of some enthusiastic Gladstonians whose judgment was affected—I will not say whose heads were turned—by the successes of their party in the previous by-elections, nobody in his senses really expected, especially during the last few days of the contest, that Sir Robert Peel would win the seat, though no one thought that there would be much more than a thousand votes against him. There are still some Conservatives left in England, and their opponents cannot hope to win every seat, even if the flowing tide is with them. It would be unreasonable of the Liberals to suppose that in existing circumstances their candidate, unless he is as rich as Crœsus and prepared to spend his money freely in the borough, is likely to be preferred to a Conservative backed up by the Sassoon family, the millionaire Colonel North, and the wealthy Mr. Blundell Maple, M.P. The people of Brighton are only human, and Brighton being what it is, they did what other constituencies do, they returned the man whom they considered would be of the most use to them. I do not contend that political considerations were absent. That would be an absurd consideration; there are many voters, especially in the south of England, whose aversion to granting Home Rule to Ireland is as strong as ever, and whose apprehensions as to the ultimate consequence of establishing a separate Parliament in Dublin have been in no degree allayed by the discussion of the past three years. But knowing Brighton thoroughly well I do say that the late fight did not turn so much upon politics as upon money. Not of course, that the Conservatives bribed the electors. I am not aware that the Conservatives are as a body more corrupt than their antagonists. Possibly, nay certainly, if the position had been reversed, if the Conservative candidate had happened to be as poor as Sir Robert Peel is now reputed to be, and if Mr. Loder's backers had been as comparatively insignificant from a monetary point of view as those of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Loder's chances would have been far different from what they were. A friend of mine who canvassed for Sir Robert Peel asked another friend of mine, a well-known Brighton cabby, to vote for the Liberal candidate. "No, I can't," was the reply. "Why, all my customers are Conservative!" This ingenuous admission in my opinion, and that of others acquainted with the Brighton of to-day, goes to explain the return of Mr. Loder. It is not of course true or anything like it that all the visitors on whom Brighton lives are Conservative; but in the local mind the people of easy circumstances are identified with Conservatism, and it happens that the residents who are the most highly-favoured in this world's goods all belong to the party opposed to Home Rule. I referred last week to the quite exceptional amount of personalities introduced into the contest. The climax was reached when Mr. Edmund Yates, forgetting himself, indulged in a peculiarly offensive attack on the Irish members who took part in the campaign, and Sir Robert Peel, smarting under the stories to his discredit circulated by the ladies of the Primrose League, stigmatised them as "filthy witches," or "filthy dreamers." Mr. Yates, it seems, has received a challenge from one of the offended gentlemen, and the husband of a Primrose dame has threatened personal violence to Sir Robert Peel! The out-and-out advocates of what are called women's rights are constantly saying "Only admit the fair sex to an equality in political matters and a contested election will be as decorous as a fashionable wedding." The experiment of enlisting at every electoral struggle the ladies of the Primrose and Women's Liberal League is not encouraging, and will it is to be hoped open the eyes of some who have too lightly given their adherence to the "female fad," which owes so much to that great favourite of the gentler sex, your late Governor, Sir Richard Temple.

To the great satisfaction of everybody the Parnell Commission is approaching its end. Mr. Davitt finished his speech yesterday, and Sir Henry James is now replying for his clients. By the way I observe that the *Times* is breaking up Sir Henry James's speech into paragraphs. This is a good innovation, but it is a pity that it was not done earlier. Mr. Davitt is generally admitted to have deserved the high encomiums passed on his oratorical performance by Sir James Hannen, and I am told by those who were present that the peroration made a great impression on every one in Court. That such was the case is shown by the Commissioners having made no attempt to suppress the applause that broke forth from his admiring listeners on Mr. Davitt resuming his seat.

Mr. Bradlaugh is sufficiently an object of interest in India just now for me to be allowed again this week to devote a paragraph to him. In the early part of the week he had so much improved that it was felt desirable to make arrangements for that journey to India on which the doctors so confidently count for his complete recovery. Plans were prepared and approved of, a passage secured in the Victoria and arrival in India by the 9th or 10th of December counted upon. By this programme it was supposed Mr. Bradlaugh would be able to spend a week in Calcutta before the Congress proceedings in Bombay, and stay in Western India a week after the session was at an end, leaving your city by the second mail in January. On Wednesday, however, there was a relapse, and the patient has decidedly gone back. There are internal complications now discovered of an exceedingly rare kind, and difficult to remove. The doctors say that in all their experience only five similar cases have been heard of. Until those complications are mastered—and they are not mastered at the moment of writing—Mr. Bradlaugh will not really begin to mend, nor can a date for his departure from London now be actually fixed. His leaving on the 15th is entirely out of the question, and his friends can only hope he may be ready to start on the 21st or 28th. Even the last named date would take him to Bombay in ample time for the Congress proceedings, but would, in some degree, interfere with a visit to Calcutta. All this, however, is pure speculation, and may be left alone until one hears that he is progressing. It is a remarkable feature of the breakdown of the junior Member for Northampton that so much and such wide-spread interest has been taken in his sufferings. Scattered through the papers you will receive by this mail you will find many, most of them pleasing, references to the man who, a few years ago, was most cordially hated throughout the length and breadth of the land by the majority of Englishmen, as cordially loved by a few, and held in respectful admiration by a remnant. Tory and Liberal journals now join in paying the homage of respectful interest and in wishes for a speedy recovery. One exception, however, must be noted. The *Times* is conspicuous among London journals in never having mentioned a word of Mr. Bradlaugh's illness. From the news agencies which supplied the papers with news the *Times* daily received reports, only, however, to throw them into the waste-paper basket. It is declared by a writer in the *Leeds Mercury* that a fund is proposed which should render it unnecessary for Mr. Bradlaugh to continue lecturing for his means of living. The hon. member has not heard of this proposal, if indeed it is being seriously made. "When he does hear of it," said a near relative of his to me a day or two ago, "he will have none of it. So long as he can work for his living he will do so, and will not accept eleemosynary help of the kind suggested, though he will recognise the kindly spirit which prompted it."

The picturesque Indian pavilion on the Champ de Mars has, I am sorry to say, suggested a very ill-natured article from the pen of M. Grousset, one of the writers on the *Temps*. *Apropros de rien* he bitterly attacks England for "her encroachments and her hypocrisy, which disguised her passion for lucre under the mask of morality." He has heard of the enormous growth of the consumption of Indian tea in the United Kingdom, and is alarmed at the prospect of the trade becoming a monopoly for England. While he admires the architecture of Mr. Purdon Clarke's structure, and the attractiveness of the native attendants, he strangely enough falls foul of John Bull for having what every other exhibitor has, an eye to business. "The selfish hypocrite wants to sell his tea, and pretends his only object is to substitute a healthy drink for fermented and alcoholic liquors." He pictures in vivid colours the horrors of the tea traffic. "At first the tea-drinker takes a single weak cup which does him no harm, but when the habit is formed effects are produced more serious than those that follow the use of the worst beverages. The abuse of tea drives English women to brandy. They carry with them their bottle of spirits, and they place it under their pillows at night." I wonder he did not say that they consumed the whole of the fiery liquid before retiring to their couches. It is very funny after reading M. Grousset's atrabilious tirade to find him recommending that tea should be cultivated in the French possessions in the further East. He does not seem to be aware of the fact that tea is grown to some extent both in Tonquin and Cochin China, though it is of inferior quality, and could never compete with the Indian or Ceylon plant. The *Temps* is a very respectable paper, and if it were not just now smitten with a rather bad attack of Anglophobia, such an article as that contributed by M. Grousset could not have appeared in its columns. I do not think that many of his countrymen would endorse his remarks. The French, perhaps not without cause, are a little sore with England at the present time, but they are not lost to a sense of courtesy and the fitness of things. After inviting England to erect an Indian pavilion it would show a strange want of politeness to turn round and abuse her for turning the building to profitable account. I was pleased when visiting the Exhibition to notice that in spite of its somewhat bad situation the serai was very popular. Both inside and outside the attendants were busily employed, and the bulk of the patrons, so far as I could judge, were French people. Mr. Vincent Robinson, the honorary director, who has spared himself no trouble to make the Indian section a success, deserves the Legion of Honour if ever any man did. The *Temps* is incorrect in speaking of the building as having been "erected by the Indian tea companies." The Tea Districts Association no doubt contributed a substantial portion of the money required, but without the enterprise of other traders the Commissioners would never have been able to establish an Indian Court. I am glad to hear that the exhibitors as a body are quite satisfied with the amount of business they have done.

No one who is acquainted with the facts will be surprised at the secessions from the Northbrook Club. That institution is not in such a position that it can afford to lose any of its members, and on other grounds the retirement of gentlemen like Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, and Sir George Birdwood is a heavy blow to the Club. As dissatisfaction with the management is the sole cause of these and the other resignations, it may be hoped that the result will be to effect the desired reforms. The Northbrook Club, if wisely and properly directed, is capable of becoming even more useful in the future than in the past. It would be a misfortune both for India and England if the Club disappeared, and the metropolis were left without any place of meeting for Indians and Anglo-Indians. A great responsibility rests upon those to whom the control of the affairs of the club is entrusted. I trust I may be able in a subsequent letter to announce that the managers have seen their way to introduce such changes as will induce the seceders to consider whether they cannot withdraw their resignations. The Princes of India, without whose timely and munificent aid the Northbrook Club would never have had any existence, will I feel sure join in the desire that is likely to be generally felt here when the news becomes public property that no steps should be omitted to secure the return of the influential gentlemen who acting, we may be certain, under a high sense of duty, and with extreme reluctance, have thought it necessary to sever their connection with a body in the objects of which they have always taken such a keen interest.

A profound sensation has been caused in the highest social circles by the disappearance under circumstances which cannot be described of a well-known member of one of the principal titled families of this country. Any further reference to this regrettable affair would be indiscreet and undesirable.

The somewhat sensational telegram published by the *Times* on Monday from its Burma correspondent has been extensively quoted by the Continental Press, and commented upon as an instance of what may occur under the British rule. One journal, not noted for hatred of this country, observes that if such things had happened in Bulgaria there would have been no limit to the indignation of the English papers. The writer ignores however the fact that the outrages were committed not by Englishmen but by Burmans, and that one of the miscreants has been transported for life, while severe sentences were passed on the others found guilty. It will be seen from this how anxious journalists of countries in some respects our rivals, politically and commercially, are to get hold of anything that may tell against *la perfide Albion*. Englishmen whose duty it is to keep their countrymen at home *au courant* of what is passing in remote parts of the Empire should, therefore, be on their guard against being betrayed by the desire to be picturesque into over-colouring incidents that may be used to the detriment of their own country. The habit so common to Englishmen of self-disparagement may be carried too far.

While everybody is talking about the special compliments recently paid to the British Navy by the youngest of its admirals, the German Emperor, it may not be amiss to repeat a characteristic little anecdote I heard the other day, which I believe has not previously appeared in print. Just prior to the departure of the German Squadron from the Isle of Wight the seamen of the Imperial vessels were paraded by the Emperor in the presence of her Majesty. A splendid collation had, by direction of the Queen, been prepared for the men, and was laid out in front of Osborne House, close to the spot on which the inspection took place. When the parade was at an end and the hungry tars were congratulating themselves on the treat before them, the Emperor marched them past the well-filled tables and peremptorily ordered them back to their ships. Everybody, including her Majesty, was greatly surprised at this, and it was some time before the young Sovereign's apparently strange, not to say rude, behaviour was explained. It subsequently transpired that the German crews, taking advantage of the leave given to them on the previous night, had consumed more alcoholic fluid than was good for them, and otherwise succumbed to the temptations of the shore. The decision come to by the Emperor not to allow the men to enjoy "the spread" provided for them by the thoughtful kindness of the Queen was his Majesty's way of punishing them for, to use a classical phrase, going on the spree in a foreign country which they were visiting. My informant tells me that he had the story from the Isle of Wight, and I have no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy.

Among the passengers to India by to-day's mail is Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., C.I.E., whose services in Parliament on behalf of the aggrieved Indian officials entitle him to the gratitude of the entire service, Civil and Military. The "Uncovenanted" officers whose cause in particular Mr. King has championed will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of the hon. member's visit to India to bring under his personal notice some of the grievances under which they labour. Mr. Bonnerjee, of the Calcutta Bar, also leaves for India this evening.

Sir Alfred Lyall's "Verses Written in India" have been published as a 12mo. in the Elzevir edition. The verses well deserve the attractive form in which they appear. Most of the contents of the book have at one time or another seen the light in India. In their present dress they will be acceptable to a wide circle of readers. They are redolent of Indian thought and experience.

The *Times* was a *news* paper once. It can no longer lay claim to that designation. Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, of Bombay, died in London on October 8. On the 29th of that month, the monarch of Printing-house-square actually published the fact of his decease and gave a record of his services. Even the *New York Herald* could not beat this for enterprise. Twenty-one days, after all, is not much. Great bodies—it is an axiom of science—move slowly. Only here, there appears to be hardly any movement whatsoever.

THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

REQUIEM SERVICE AT MAZAGON.

On Sunday evening last a solemn funeral service, to commemorate the death of his Majesty the late King of Portugal Dom Luis I. was celebrated in the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon. The compound surrounding the church was illuminated with lights which were posted on black pillars. A mourning flag was hoisted on the steeple and the entrances to the church were hung with sombre curtains. The interior of the church was draped in deep mourning, and several mottoes in black were exhibited on the walls. In the centre of the church a grand catafalque was raised bearing appropriate inscriptions in Latin and covered all over with velvet. In front a large portrait of the deceased King was placed on the catafalque surmounted by a golden crown, and several wreaths of flowers adorned the throne. Clusters of lights ran round about the catafalque which was protected by a canopy supported on four large pillars draped in black and adorned with the Portuguese flag and arms. The service commenced at 5 o'clock, his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun officiating. The attendance of the clergy was very large, there being present the Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay, the Rev. Rector of St. Xavier's College, the Vicar-General of the North, the Vara of Thana, and many other priests of both jurisdictions. The music throughout the services was well executed. The Rev. Joaquin de Silva Alberto delivered the funeral panegyric, passing in review the useful and virtuous life of the King. Excellent arrangments were made to preserve order and a guard of the Gloucestershire Regiment was on duty at the entrance. Especial seats were reserved for those who attended officially. Amongst these were Mr. J. K. Spence, representing the Governor; Brigadier-General Badgen, representing H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught; Major Sawyer; Mr. Fredrick Von Lyburg, Imperial German Consul; Mr. J. Jauni, Swedish and Norwegian Consul; Mr. Myrelles do Canto, Portuguese Consul General; Mr. Joseph Litner, the Spanish Consul; Mr. Rastomji Dorabji D. Adenwalla, the Portuguese Consul in Aden. There were also present Messrs. C. F. deMenezes, Mr. R. D. de Quadros. J. C. de Aquinas, Drs. Gerson de Cunha, J. A. da Gama, and several other members of the Portuguese community. Large number of people were unable to obtain admission. The band of the Gloucester Regiment, which was lent at the desire of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, played "the Dead March in Saul" at the conclusion of the service. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock a Pontifical High Mass was sung by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, assisted by Very Rev. Callejo and the Vicars of Mahim and Bandora. There was also a large gathering of the clergy of both jurisdictions, who took part in the *Absolvetes*, which brought the ceremony to a close.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.

The Sorosis Club met on Saturday last at 4 p.m. The meeting opened with a chorus, in which all joined. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, and listening to the treasurer's quarterly report the usual Parliamentary lesson was given. Dr. Ryder then read from the *Popular Science News* the answer to the question, "Where is the river of Ink?"—In Algeria is a small river which the chemistry of nature has converted into true ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink. The question, "What do you consider woman's first duty," was then taken up for debate and aroused much interest. The question was not to be considered in a religious sense, for then there would be no common ground for discussion. The arguments were most of them extremely loyal to the house, the husband, and the little ones. Mrs. Briggs said the first duty of woman was to her home and to those immediately around her, to be a helpmate, and the mother of children. Miss Mehta said she thought the first duty of all girls and women was to be good to the poor and needy. The president asked Mrs. Gobeen, a visitor from the southern district of India, if she would say what she thought woman's first duty was. She replied: "I will tell you what Mr. Ruskin says her duty is. To please the people, to feed them with dainty food, and to put the world in order." This definition was received with some laughter, and the president remarked, as it was the opinion of "a man" it must be of value. Mrs. Miekombio thought a woman's first duty was to herself. Dr. Ryder said: "Yes, that is my definition of woman's first duty, and the first duty woman owes to herself is to take care of her health, for a poor sick woman cannot do much for any one or anything." Then followed a few good practical hints on "How not to be delicate—how not to be ill." A chorus was well sung by Parsee school-girls—"Convent Bells"—after which the subject for the day was taken up—"What is your definition of conscience?" Several essays were handed in, but for want of time only one was read. A short discussion followed that tended to prove that the untutored mind of the savage had a conscience; that all classes of human beings had a conscience which varied according to the environments and education of the individual. Dr. Ryder said that the first thing a baby learned was to know right from wrong, and explained that she had seen babies only a few months old, in the children's hospital that showed they had a conscience. They would put their hands in the cup of milk the nurse held for them to drink, and then shut their eyes and shrink away from the slap they knew was sure to follow such conduct. This definition was finally accepted. Conscience is an inward monitor that approves or disapproves our every act. Dr. Ryder then read a letter from the founder of the Sorosis Club in new York, Mrs. Croly, known to the world under the *nom de plume* of Jennie June. Dr. Ryder said that not only the women of the United States but the women of the whole world owed much to this lady for the great work she had done for them, and that it was with great pleasure she delivered her message to the Bombay Sorosis. "Give the words of greeting from the founder of Sorosis to the sisters in India, and assure them of sympathy, of constant thought, and hope for their success and happiness. Tell them the world was made for women, also for their united friendship and love for one another; that whatever tends to separate us one from another is evil, whatever tends to unite us, and make us more loving more forgiving, is good. There are only two kinds of human beings, men and women, and each ought to be good to the other, and help them to live beautiful, happy lives. But we women must learn to know what is really true and best for both men and women, and then we must be steadfast in doing the thing we believe to be right, and rather suffer death, than do the wrong thing." Miss Wadia and Miss Kambatta sang "The Flower Gatherers." A short sketch was given of the "Life and Writings of Eliza Cook." Miss Ballard read one of her poems "The Old Armchair." Miss Howell sang one of her songs and Miss Lenahan read "A Home in the Heart." Miss Howell then read a sketch of the "Musical Sands" that cover the north-west extremity of the Bril Mountains, and the club was asked to learn all they could about this "Musical Sand" and to report at the next meeting. The next question to write upon was announced "Character Building" and the meeting adjourned after singing the National Anthem.—*Communicated.*

THE SWITCH-BACK RAILWAY.

"Get ready; Go!" How many times this was uttered at our latest attraction last Saturday, writes a correspondent, I do not know—what I do know is that numbers were anxious for a ride, and had to wait nearly half-an-hour to get it. The staircases were crowded with Europeans and Natives of all castes and creeds, all of whom seemed to take a lively interest in their ride and enjoy it to the utmost of their capacity. One European lady could only describe the sensation as "perfectly heavenly," while a native declared it was "*bahut*, very fine, I believe so." Mr. Arthur Hoare, who left for Madras yesterday, gave me a few statistics regarding the working on Saturday evening. The average number of rides taken by each person who entered the ground was three; the greatest number noticed to have been taken by one native gentleman was 17. The cars travelled over 200 miles from 4 p.m. to mid-night, and the greatest number of cars despatched in one hour was 62. No hitch of any kind has occurred, and the line is now perfectly smooth, and the cars travel considerably faster and better than they did on the opening day. Two lines are making their appearance in the city of Calcutta, one is being erected in a plot of ground close to the Sealdah station, while another is nearly completed in the Dirdi Gardens, which are being converted into a huge place of amusement, with skating, swimming, dancing, a switch-back, and other attractions.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·3

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·5
1 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·0
2 p.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·3
4 p.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80·5

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

At the banquet to Lord Dufferin given by the London Chamber of Commerce of which our telegraphic columns contained a brief account, His Excellency in responding to the toast submitted by Sir John Lubbock spoke as follows:—

Sir John Lubbock, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—In rising to return thanks for the signal honour conferred upon me by this magnificent entertainment I wish, in the first place, to express my extreme regret that a severe illness should have prevented me from placing myself at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce on the date which had been originally settled, though the fact that you, Sir John, and your colleagues have been pleased to renew your invitation, and to give me another chance of presenting myself before you greatly enchances the burden of my gratitude. (Hear, hear.) In the next, I desire to convey to you my warmest acknowledgments for the indulgent terms in which you have been pleased to propose my health, and to the august company which I see around me for the friendly spirit in which they have received the mention of my name. But however sensible I may be of so much kindness, I cannot help feeling that a higher and a wider interest than that of more good will to an individual has drawn together this distinguished concourse, and that in to-night's celebration is indicated the wise appreciation entertained, not merely by the London Chamber of Commerce, but by the representatives of the many great English interests I see around me of the enormous benefit derived by the people of this country from their commercial relation with our Indian Empire (hear, hear,) and consequently of the supreme necessity of maintaining to all time dominant and unimpaired England's ascendency and dominion over her Eastern possessions. (Cheers.) I am aware that statistics, however important, are a somewhat ungracious element in an after-dinner speech, but inasmuch as during a period of four years a great portion of my thoughts and attention were directed to commercial questions, I may be forgiven if I at least call your attention to the fact that during the past year our trade with our Indian Empire was larger than our trade with any other country in the world, with the exception of the United States, amounting to no less a sum than 64 millions of pounds sterling. (Cheers.) If, again, we merely confine our attention to a comparison of our exports to India with our exports to other countries, we shall find that the same statement holds good—namely, that the exports of Great Britain to India are greater than those to any other country in the world except the United States, amounting as they do to 34 millions of pounds whereas our exports to France do not exceed 24 millions, and to Germany 27 millions. (Hear, hear.) In fact, India's trade with the United Kingdom is nearly one-tenth of the value of the total British trade with the whole world. (Cheers.) Now, I think it is clearly evident that this remarkable and mutually beneficent commercial intercourse between the two countries may be regarded as the direct consequence and result of the stable condition of the political relationship in which they stand to one another; for, if we compare the figures I have quoted with the figures which give the measure of our business dealings with another great Oriental community, the population exceeds that of India by many millions—I mean China—an extraordinary disparity will disclose itself; for, whereas England's trade with India amounts, as I have said, to 64 millions of pounds, with China and Hongkong it only reaches 17 millions. But not only do we derive the benefit from our Indian Empire indicated by the volume of our trade; it must also be remembered that India performs the function of a great storehouse and an opportune and fortunate reserve whenever any of our usual customers are unable to supply us with those exports upon which the prosperity of our trade and the welfare of our people intimately depend. (Cheers.) Thus, in years when Russia could spare comparatively little wheat, as in 1884 and 1885, India sent us 600,000 tons of that most necessary article, and by so doing undoubtedly mitigated the universal distress occasioned by a rise in the price of bread which would have inevitably supervened. (Hear, hear.) Again, in the time of the cotton famine, India, in response to Lancashire's demands, increased her raw cotton exports from 1½ million cwt. in 1860 to a total of 5½ million cwt. in 1866. (Cheers.) That to Lancashire India is an invaluable customer is a well-known fact; but any one who has the interests of the two countries at heart cannot do amiss in bringing such facts within the purview of the English people. (Cheers.) In 1888 she took 21½ millions sterling of our cotton goods and yarns out of a total value of 72 million pounds' worth exported to all countries, whereas China only took 6½ million pounds worth, Germany 2½ million pounds' worth and the United States 2 million pounds' worth. (Hear, hear.) Again, if we take another great section of British export, such as hardware, machinery, and metals, we find that out of a total export of 36 millions to all countries, India in 1888 took 5½ million pounds' worth, whereas we only sent 3 million pounds' worth to France, 1½ million pounds' worth to Russia, and three-quarters of a million pounds' worth to China. (Hear, hear.) These figures, I think, should be enough to convince the least receptive understanding what a fatal blow it would be to our commercial prosperity were circumstances ever to close, either completely or partially, the Indian ports to the trade of Great Britain, and how deeply the manufacturing population of Lancashire, and not only of Lancashire, but of every centre of industry in Great Britain and Ireland, is interested in the well-being and expanding prosperity of our Indian fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) Indeed, it would not be too much to say that if any serious disaster ever overtook our Indian Empire, or if our political relations with the Peninsula of Hindustan were to be even partially disturbed, there is not a cottage in Great Britain—at all events, in the manufacturing districts—which would not be made to feel the disastrous consequences of such an intolerable calamity. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, however satisfactory may be the present condition of our commercial relation with India, I am quite convinced that they will prove capable of indefinite expansion especially if once the British investor could be induced to regard India as a favourable field for independent railway enterprise. (Cheers.) The Government of India undoubtedly has done and is doing every year a great deal in this direction, both by itself entering upon the construction of important lines, and by giving guarantees to private companies; but its action in both directions is necessarily limited, and it seems to me the time has come when unassisted private enterprise should step in to supplement and perfect the artificial exertions of the Government. (Cheers.) Were India only covered with a network of railways corresponding to its powers of production, and to the requirements of its population, the present volume both

fast-closing span of the dying Prince's life by any harsh remonstrances. (Hear, hear.) When, however, the new heir ascended the throne, I took the earliest opportunity of meeting him, and did my best to make him comprehend both the nature of the great responsibilities to which he had been called, as well as the earnest desire both of myself and my colleagues to assist him in performing them. Though the young Prince appeared both amiable and tractable, it was very evident that not only was he entirely devoid of experience, but that his limited, or shall we say his undeveloped abilities, scarcely fitted him for the position he occupied. This was undoubtedly a very grave source of anxiety, for a glance at the map will make it understood how important it is that the affairs of Cashmere should be administered by a strong, wise, and loyal ruler. Still, so loth were we to interfere with a native government that we allowed the new ruler without let or hinderance to enter upon the free and unimpeded discharge of his full powers. The results, however, of this forebearance had proved anything but satisfactory even before I left India, and the subsequent conduct, or rather want of conduct and of ordinary intelligence of the young Maharajah has left my successor no other alternative than that which he has adopted (hear, hear;) for, however anxious and determined the Government may be to abstain from all unnecessary interference with the heads of the several States in India, and indeed to remain passive even when their conduct of affairs falls very far short of the desired standard, still there is a point of misconduct and maladministration—implying as it does the permanent ruin of the finances of the State, and the consequent misery and oppression of its people—beyond which absolutely bad government cannot be permitted. (Cheers.) This point had not only been reached, but had been passed in the case of the Maharajah of Cashmere; but, at all events, we had the satisfaction of knowing that the incident in question was an exceptional one, for, although in every category of human beings certain unworthy members may be found, I have no hesitation in saying that, as a body, the present generation of the Princes of India will compare favourably, both as regards their intelligence, their activity, and their desire to do their duty even with the general run of the Sovereigns of Europe. (Cheers.) It would, of course, be invidious for me to cite instances or individual names; but were it not for that consideration, I could mention half-a-dozen young and promising rulers, each one of whom is actuated by the most earnest desire to do his duty, and is as equally distinguished by the purity and high moral character of his domestic life as by his industry, his intelligence, and his public spirit. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, not only are we anxious and thankful to be able to transfer a considerable portion of the enormous burden of our administrative responsibilities upon the ruling Princes of India, but the whole tendency of the Indian Government is to decentralize as much as it can, and to interfere as little as possible either with the native States or with the provincial Governments in the management of their own affairs. (Hear, hear.) And here, before concluding, I may perhaps be allowed to express my very great gratitude for the invariable assistance and loyal support I derived during the whole term of my office from the various Governors and Lieutenant-Governors who shared and lightened my responsibilities—to Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, to Sir James Fergusson, to Lord Connemara, to Lord Reay, to Sir C. U. Aitchison, to Sir Alfred Lyall, and Sir A. Rivers Thompson. (Cheers.) No one could have received more loyal support or kinder sympathy than I did from these gentlemen; and although, of course, I did not come so directly into contact with those distinguished civil servants who assisted them with their counsels, I am well aware that they as richly deserved my thanks, as those who immediately served under the Government of India, and to whom I endeavoured to pay a fitting tribute when I last addressed a London audience. (Cheers.) Though they do not serve immediately under the supreme Government of India, they have nobly discharged very onerous and burdensome duties, of which their fellow-countrymen in England have a very inadequate idea, in conducting the several departments and provincial Governments. (Cheers). In conclusion, I thank you for the most kind and sympathetic manner in which you have been pleased to receive the mention of my name, and, above all, for the way in which you cheered the mention of Lady Dufferin's name. (Loud cheers.) I assure you, it will be the greatest possible gratification to her to know that she was so kindly remembered, and it will be my first duty on going home to night to be the interpreter of your sentiments. (Loud cheers.) And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me again to thank you for your kind reception and for the attention with which you have listened to these very imperfect observations. I assure you it will be a great satisfaction to everybody in India, both natives and Europeans, that so influential a body as the London Chamber of Commerce should have been pleased to show their interest in Indian affairs by the honour they have conferred upon one of its Viceroys. (Loud cheers.)

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list, in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the officers of the Auxiliary Forces recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who are reported as having passed the literary examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1889 :—

	Marks.
Benson, Richard Arthur S ...	8493
Morrison, K MacIver ...	7161
Cooke, Henry Bell ...	6841
Griffin, Robert Chaloner ...	6580
Markham, Ronald A ...	6463
Pritchard, Colin C H ...	6309
Grahome, John Crum ...	6151
Martin, Ranald C ...	5858
Houstoun, Alexander ...	5494
Maclean, Alexander H ...	5194
Barnes, Reginald W R ...	5159
Brandreth, Lyall ...	5134
St. Quintin, Ernest S ...	5111
Phibbs, Basil ...	5090
Hamilton, Marquis of ...	5021
Pearson, Louis G ...	5001
Champion, Reginald ...	4948
Rhoades, Henry Gabriel ...	4847
Glen, Robert N J ...	4802
Mack, John Clarkson ...	4767
Evans, Michael Thomas L ...	4740
King, William Henry ...	4706
Theobald, Lionel John ...	4661
Harley, Robert d'Arcy C ...	4636
Nott, John George Latham ...	4636
Warden, Algernon ...	4601
Mure, William ...	4574
Maguire, Charles J K ...	4523
Thomson, Noel A ...	4521
Gaskell, Thomas Kershaw ...	4508
Copleston, Edmund L ...	4460
Hanbury Tracy, Eric T H ...	4370
Raphael, Frederick M ...	4367
Wheeler, Guy Danvers ...	4348
Davies, Arthur Nelson ...	4337
Owen-Lewis, Cyril A ...	4227
Chute, Richard A B ...	4191
Greenway, Charles D K ...	4173
Clavering, Charles ...	4039
Eady, Charles Edward ...	4023
Scott, Walter ...	4011
Jackson, Alexander T ...	4006
Talbot, Henry Arthur C ...	4005
Feilding, Bertram F P ...	4000
Knox-Brown, Thos A H ...	3982
James, Alfred Albert ...	3981
Stracey, Sir Edward P ...	3961
Morrie, Frank George G ...	3942
Kirkwood, Andrew T ...	3931
Hill, Hubert Willoughby ...	3918
Blackwell, Lionel Norton ...	3895
Woods, Arthur Noel ...	3793
Hambro, Percival Otway ...	3661
Clarke, John Arundell ...	3652
De Carteret, Aubrey C ...	3603
Irvine, Arthur L C ...	3599
Simpson, Charles W ...	3570
Christison, Robert A ...	3553
Macartney-Filgate, Charles Alexander Patten H ...	3457
Walker, Harold Maxwell ..	3443
Springfield, Geoffrey M O ...	3416
Cumberland, George B ...	3335
Nickols, Richard P M ..	3315
Jemmett-Browne, A B ...	3310
Moore, Charles Francis ...	3305
Anderson, Robert H B ...	3278
Walpole, Horace H M ...	3253
Hewett Vernon Selwood ...	3252
McCorquodale, W J H ...	3246
Macaulay, William E B ...	3197
Hodge, William H G ...	3091
Herbert-Stepney, A S G ...	3069
Cookman, William H E ...	3047
Peel, William Croughton ...	3044
Burnand, Montagu B ...	3025
Leigh, Bertrand Charles ...	3005

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna in make three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special Terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, with the English mails of the 1st November, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev A A Perry	Mr M C Tweedie
Rev C W Thom	Mrs A E Leslie
Mr F Littledale	Mrs Ray
Mr J T Fendall	Mrs Duncan, child and 2 infants
Col and Mrs S Repworth and infant	Mr Paterson
Rev and Mrs Stelton	Col Ewart
Miss Bland	Mr J Clayton
Mrs Hederstedt and infant	Mr E A S Bell
Miss S Repworth	Mr W H Howard
Miss Quin	Mr J H Cox
2 Misses Adams	Mr C V Lloyd
Mr and Mrs Rolin	Mr E Gabbett
Mr Zegina	Mr T Sutherland
Rev and Mrs Stilman	Mr P R Sen
Miss Valpy	Mr W F Holmes
Miss Wilson	Mr Dupins
Mr G W Thomas	Miss Fraser
Mr and Mrs Warden	Mr Wodehouse
Col and Mrs Pretyman	Surg-Maj and Mrs Griffith
Mr and Mrs Walker, child and infant	Mr and Mrs Burbridge
Mr P D Agnew	Mrs Pritchard
Mrs Elliot and child	Mr Kurmat Ali
Dr Kidd	Capt Glennie
Mr C Watson	Mrs Rendle
Major Bromhead	Mr E A Thompson
Mrs Wedderburn	Mr Baines
Capt A Leslie	Mr W P Mason

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Phillips	Mr F D Innes
Mr H S King, MP	Mr Patrick
Mrs and Miss Abbot	Mr and Mrs Oung
Col Abbot	Hon G H P Evans
Mr Chetham	Mr Schorn
Mr A Phillips	Mr F Attay
Mr F B Peacock	Mr Rich
Capt A Swyn	Mr Acatos
Mr P C Wilkinson	Col Powlett
Mr J F Fleet	Miss Powlett
Major J Martin	Miss Macadam
Mr Betts	Miss Lumsden
Mr and Mrs Oxenham	Miss F Lumsden
Mr L Andrews	Capt B Creagh
Mr T C Hood	Mr Barrett
Mr R W Blair	Mr N N Johnson
Mr McIvor	Mr Scott
Mr C J Webber	Mr Zalachi
Mr A J Bridge	Mr H Bell
Mr F J Cooke	Mr Redgley
Mr Woodroppe	Mr Raymond
Mr Elliott	Mr A Strathmann
Mr J H Thompson	Mr F Elliot
Mr J A Ketteridge	Mr J Daliavati
Rev H R Wenteridge	Mr and Mrs Alcott
Mr A Carlyle	Mr Salter
Mr C N Clifton	Mr E Williams
Mr Greaves	Mr H B Brown
Mr Bonnerjee	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Rouxonschi	Mr Cuttenden
Capt Adye	Mr Schlissaer
Mr Brooks	

FROM ADEN.

Mr C Nicoud	Mr Ward

ALLEGED BOYCOTTING OF AN INDIAN TEA-PLANTER.

THE City, writes a London evening paper, is being extensively posted with large placards calling public attention to the boycotting of a British India tea-planter, because of his having seen fit to publicly protest against certain customs in the British tea-market which, it is alleged, operate prejudicially to the tea-planter and public alike. Some little stir and excitement were created on Saturday (Oct. 26) in Mincing lane in reference to the subject, rival brokers taking opposite sides in the matter, and occasionally getting to high words, for it appears that there are some at least who desire to bring about a better custom. The following is the effect of the placard referred to: "British-grown Indian tea boycotted! There is only one market for the public sale of tea in England. That market is Mincing-lane, where there is a trade custom which allows one broker to sell and buy the same lot of tea himself, acting for the buyer as well as the seller. An India tea-planter, on behalf of the planters generally, wrote a letter to the organ of the tea-planting industry (the *Home and Colonial Mail*), saying that 'he didn't want the man who sold his teas to buy them as well,' and the result was that it was arranged to boycott his teas, though he was a very large consignor, and on the 16th inst. the word was given to 'pass on to the next catalogue; don't buy H. C. teas.' The boycotted tea-planter says he has now no market left for his teas in London, so he appeals to the British public who love free trade and fair trade, and who believe in the good old English maxim to 'Live and let live,' to support him in his endeavour to put down boycotting, hints at establishing another tea mart in co-operation with Indian tea-planters generally, and promises further revelations in a few days."

THE ZANZIBAR ENVOYS.

THE Zanzibar mission, which consists of Mohammed Bin Sulieman Mendri, Chief of the Mendri Arabs, and Saad Bin Hamid Ex-Governor of Lamu, accompanied by a small suite, arrived at Liverpool-street Station from Hamburg shortly after noon on Friday Oct. 25. They were met by Colonel Euan Smith, Mr. Berkeley, Sir Clement Hill, and Captain Gissing, who accompanied them to the Alexandra Hotel. After luncheon the Envoys drove to the Foreign Office, where they were received by Lord Salisbury. The Envoys, who wore their picturesque native costume, were introduced by Colonel Euan Smith (Consul-General at Zanzibar). The visit is understood to be a distinctly complimentary one. After a conversation of yearly a quarter-of an hour's duration the deputation withdrew, expressing themselves much gratified at the cordiality of their reception.

The Envoys visited Windsor Castle on Saturday (Oct. 26). They were accompanied by Captain Gissing, R. N., and Mr. Berkeley, Consul at Zanzibar, and on arriving at Windsor, at half-past eleven o'clock, drove in two open Royal carriages to the Castle They were met at the Visitors' Entrance by Mr. Colman, Her Majesty's Inspector of Palaces, who conducted them through the State and private apartments. After inspecting these and the library, the Envoys lunched in the Equerries' Room, as the guests of the Queen. The Eastern visitors were highly pleased at what they saw. In the evening they went to the Empire Theatre.

At the invitation of Captain Shaw, the Envoys on Monday morning (28th), visited the headquarters of the London Fire Brigade, in Southwark, accompanied by Captain Gissing and Mr. Berkeley. They drove from the Alexandra Hotel, and were received at the Brigade station by Captain Shaw and Sir Clement Hill. The first thing shown them was the turn-out for a call. The operation occupied seventeen seconds, and greatly entertained the visitors. Fire-escape drill, and the best way to rescue unconscious persons from a burning house were shown and explained. The Envoys also visited the museum and workshop of the brigade. The fire-curtain in theatres was exhibited, and the working of the American fire-escape was explained. On their return to the main building, the turn-out was repeated by request. This time it occupied fifteen seconds. The visit lasted an hour. At night the Envoys left Euston Station for Balmoral, where they were received by the Queen on Tuesday (29th).

LORD DUFFERIN AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

PRESIDING as Chancellor, on Monday Oct. 28th, Lord Dufferin conferred degrees at the Royal University of Ireland, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, which included several of the Judges. His Lordship said he regarded his nomination to the headship of that great national institution as one of the highest distinctions to which any Irishman could attain, since the University itself, commanding the confidences uniting the suffrages of all classes and denominations, was destined to prove one of the noblest, most beneficent, and enduring foundations. It was a gratifying circumstance that, in the midst of all the turmoil, bitter animosities, and exasperating political controversies raging for some time past in Ireland, there should be one field of beneficent patriotic exertion unvexed by the storms of party warfare, social or religious disputations, not only already bearing rich and glorious fruit, but containing the germs of untold benefits to future generations. The examinations of the University were open to women, and were identical for candidates of either sex. Last year 104 female students entered; this year the number was larger. From very early days, he had been in favour of the practice of medicine being opened to women, and his Indian experiences had deepened his convictions on the point. Already several eminent female practitioners were established in the principle Indian cities, and were everywhere welcomed with acclamation. Lord Dufferin complimented Miss Annie Patterson, a Bachelor of Arts, on attaining the degree of Doctor of Music, and he conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Miss Letitia Alice Wilkington. He has himself given a gold medal for annual competition.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Rs. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE principal political speeches of this week were delivered by Lord Hartington, Mr Goschen, and Mr Morley. Lord Hartington, addressing a great Liberal Unionist meeting in Wolverhampton on Tuesday, alluding to the recent by-elections, said he did not consider they at all affected the position of the Liberal Unionists, because experience had proved that the issue of by-elections during the existence of a Parliament had never been a certain or conclusive test as to the issue of the following general election. On the same day Mr Goschen addressed a large meeting under the auspices of the Hull Conservative Association. He said the actual results of the by-elections were not such as to justify the exuberance or exultation displayed by Gladstonians; but he acknowledged that there was harm done by these elections, and on this account he urged Unionists to strain every nerve to win. He impressed upon them the necessity of always having a candidate ready, of having their organisation perfect, and of having a complete understanding between Liberal Unionists and Conservatives. Mr. Morley spoke on Tuesday at a great meeting in the Colston Hall, Bristol. He maintained that Mr. Balfour's recent statement that his most sanguine expectations regarding Ireland had been fulfilled was falsified by the declaration of the late Lord-Lieutenant that it was hopeless ever to talk of governing Ireland under the ordinary law and without exceptional legislation. The Government had promised remedial legislation, but their difficulties would begin as soon as they attempted it. What Ireland wanted was not an extension of the narrow powers of local government, but a strong national government. On the following evening Mr. Morley was entertained to a banquet by the members of the Bristol Liberal Club. In the course of his speech, after expressing a hope that the Dissentient Liberals would return to their old party and their old leader, he said that if the Government did not before the election bring in a measure giving Ireland control over her own affairs, the Dissentient Liberals would be bound to go back to their former friends.

It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a private meeting of one of the Ward Committees of West Birmingham on Monday evening, said that, considering the abuse that had been heaped upon him, he had more than once considered whether the game was worth the candle, and whether he should not resign. It was merely a love of his country and the constituency he represented that made him continue in public life.

Mr Loder, the Unionist candidate, has won the Brighton election, defeating Sir Robert Peel, the Gladstonian, by a majority of 2507, the figures being:—Mr Loder, 7132; Sir R. Peel, 4625.

Mr Davitt on Thursday concluded his speech before the Parnell Commission. Speaking of the forged letters, he said that the names of those who provided the money which Houston gave to Pigott were known, and would certainly be disclosed before long.

A highly interesting non-political address to working men was delivered by Mr. Gladstone in opening the new reading and recreation rooms at Saltney, near Chester. He referred to the great facilities for education that have been made available during his lifetime in primary schools, and in such institutions as he had just opened. Speaking of the hard lot of daily labour, he mentioned the ways in which it had been alleviated, as by the use of machinery, the acknowledgment of the right of working men to combine, facility of locomotion and communication, and changes in taxation. Alluding to the disposition at present to look to the Government to do everything, he said that the spirit of a true, genuine, manly independence should be preserved in the minds of the mass of the people. Next speaking of the uses to which the library should be put, he recommended the study of natural science and of history, with special reference to English history, French history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Irish history, and the story of the American Revolution.

The first convention for the establishment and inauguration of the Irish Tenants' Defence Association was held on Monday at Thurles, in Tipperary. Mr. Sexton, M. P., presided, and said he was present to represent Mr. Parnell, to lay Mr. Parnell's views before them, and to inform them that in dealing with this Defence Association the Nationalist party had consulted together, and had come to a united mind. Explaining the circumstances under which the Defence Association was conceived, he accused the Irish landlords of having entered into a conspiracy in order to keep up the level of rent, and to create an artificial value of the land, irrespective of the value of its produce, in view of proposals of sale. Resolutions were adopted approving of the objects of the Association.

The prisoners convicted of manslaughter and misdemeanour in connection with the murder at Gweedore in February last of District-Inspector Martin were finally disposed of on Wednesday. Coll, who was convicted by the jury of manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Two others, who had pleaded guilty to manslaughter, received seven years' penal servitude, and one, who had also pleaded guilty, five years. Other prisoners were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The Judge called up Father M'Fadden, and, while adopting the proposal of the Attorney-General that the reverend gentleman should simply be bound over to appear for sentence when called upon, pointed out the gravity of the position in which he stood, and the misery which his ill-advised evasion of arrest had brought upon so many members of his flock.

Strikes are common. Bristol, at present, is suffering from a general suspension of work in several trades. The railway servants, also, have begun to show a determined front. On Sunday, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for Scotland, meetings were held in upwards of thirty centres in Scotland, at which resolutions calling for a universal ten-hours maximum day for all grades of railway servants, for extra wages for overtime, and for various other reforms in their terms of service, were unanimously passed.

A dreadful accident occurred on Monday in the Clayton Foundry, Manchester. A vast mass of molten metal burst the mould with a great explosion, and seriously burned from fifteen to twenty workmen who were engaged at the spot. One man fell into the burning mass, meeting with instantaneous death, and four men subsequently succumbed to their injuries.

John Watson Laurie, who is charged with the murder of an English tourist named Rose on Goatfell Arran, on the 15th of last July, was brought before the Sheriff at Greenock on Tuesday, and pleading not guilty, was informed that his trial would take place before the High Court in Edinburgh on 8th November.

A case of fratricide is reported as having occurred in the neighbourhood of Renfrew last Saturday afternoon, a young man named John Fox having, as is alleged, shot his younger brother on the public road in the vicinity of Mossland farm. No motive is assigned for the committal of the crime.

The Rev. Dr. MacGregor, of St Cuthbert's Edinburgh, is expected to arrive in London on Monday. He has had a pleasant passage to Brindisi, and writes from there stating that he is "much, very much better" than when he left Adelaide.

Dr. Robert W. Reid, of St Thomas' Hospital, London, has been appointed by the Queen, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, in the room of Professor Struthers resigned.

The Marquis of Dufferin was entertained to a banquet on Wednesday by the London Chamber of Commerce on the eve of his departure for Rome as British Minister.

Mr Chaplin has caused a letter to be written stating that as foot-and-mouth disease still exists in Germany he cannot sanction the importation of cattle from that country.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a memorial from the Baptist Union on the subject of "atrocities" in Crete, says Her Majesty's Consul in Crete has visited various parts of the island for the purpose of investigating these statements, and the result of his inquiries has been to show that many of the statements which have appeared in the press are greatly exaggerated. In particular, the charges of the violation of women seem to be unfounded.

Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, has publicly expressed the opinion that the time had come for a distinct Executive and Parliament for Australia to deal with national questions. He suggests the holding of a convention of representatives of all the colonies, to devise the construction of a Federal Government and Parliament.

Private information has reached Berlin confirming the news, previously circulated, as to the expected arrival of Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha at Mpwapwa towards the end of November.

The Rev. Mr. Savage, of the London Missionary Society, the native teachers under him, and the crew of the Society's cutter Mary, have been murdered by the natives in South-Eastern New Guinea.

The marriage of the Duke of Sparta with the Princess Sophie of Germany was celebrated with great magnificence on Sunday in Athens.

It is stated that Herr Krupp, of the great German ordnance establishment, contemplates the removal of his works from Essen to Pittsburg, U. S.

OBITUARY.—General C. Hamilton, C.B., Ben. Inf. Ret.; Col. J. W. J. Onseley, Ben. Ret.; Capt. W. Dickson, Royal (Ben) Artillery Ret.; Lieut. G. G. M. Hudson, M.S.C.; Maj-Gen. Sir G. Hutt, K.C.B., Bo. Ret.; Lord Teynham; Lieut-Col. W. Mathias; Capt. W. H. Parker, R.N.; Com. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.N.; Mr. Percival Leigh; General De Chabron; M. Lambert Croix; Prof. Cobet; M. Emile Augier.

DR. LEITNER ON THE LANGUAGES OF THE HINDU KUSH.

AT the October meeting of the French Academy Dr. G. W. Leitner delivered an address on the languages of the Hindu Kush, with special reference to that of Hunza-Nagyr. The following is a translation of the address:—

"It may not be unknown to you that at the first Ethnographical Congress in 1878, the year of the Exhibition, I presented a comparative vocabulary of the languages of the Hindu Kush. The committee, thinking that the communication was of the greatest importance, published it without waiting for me to fill in the numerous gaps existing in the vocabulary, and the corrected and enlarged manuscript proof was lost. After eleven years' of work—too often unfortunately interrupted—I am now in a position not only to fill in the blanks, but also to add new languages and to rest them on an ethnographical basis. This is specially the case with the language of Hunza, Nagyr, and a portion of Yasin, whose Rajah Nizam-ul-mulk wrote to me on the subject of your intrepid French explorers, Bonvalot and friends, whom he first took to be Russians. Hunza, however, has never been really explored; Lieutenant Younghusband was obliged every night to change his camp for fear of surprisal, and even the English expedition of Colonel Lockhart only achieved a bare passage through the country. The Hunzas, who consider themselves under the protection of China, are the most daring kidnappers, and their prisoners are often employed for the amelioration of the race. The *Thum*, or chief, who thinks himself of divine origin, used to get inebriated and to dance in the mosque, for the Hunzas are Mohammedans in name, but Mulais in reality, and this remarkable religion has a connexion with that of the Druses of the Lebanon, regarding whom your celebrated colleague, whose bust is facing us, Silvestre de Sacy, has made such interesting revelations. Indeed it is to the actual chief of the Mulais, the incarnation of the deity in this world—a descendant of Hakim (the mad Fatimite Khalifa of Cairo) the Sahib Zeman—that I owe a few verses of the mysterious book, the *Kelam-i-Pir*, which the Mulais respect in place of the Koran. I shall be glad to communicate them at another meeting, and to compare them with the sacred *mithaq* or 'contract' of the Druses, which a fortunate coincidence has also placed at my disposal. I took a native of Hunza with me to England, and would have brought him here, had he been more tractable. I have sent him instead on a pilgrimage to Kerbela, for I tried to make him a pious Shiah, which creed was the one most intelligible to that ex-kidnapper. I am distributing photographs which will show you warriors from Hunza, from the brave but amiable Nagyr, and from Yasin, as well as of minstrels of Badakhshan and Chitral, and of my Dardistan followers in 1866, one of whom, though on the whole a good fellow, was going to cut off his mother's head in order to prevent her from dying of grief at his departure from India with me. With reference to these people, as well as to most of the tribes of the Hindu Kush, I am in possession of photographs, or of information of great interest for comparative linguistics, mythology, and ethnography, but what brings me here to-day is the wish to give you a preliminary outline of the ethnographical foundation on which rests the language of Hunza. The British Government of India has just printed the first part of my work on the subject, which I now put at your disposal. In this language, which is certainly a fragment of a pre-historic language, all the substantives, verbs, adverbs, &c., which can be referred to a person, are so interlaced with the personal pronoun, that it is impossible to detach them from it; for instance *ûs*=(my) wife, *gus*=(thy) wife; detach *û* and *gû*, there remains *s* which has no meaning. Generally the imperative of an unknown language can be elicited—among the tribes of Dardistan and elsewhere—by pointing to an object; the reply may bring out the present indicative or an affirmative, and other phenomena of grammar are similarly discovered by certain gestures, &c., but in Hunza one is always misled, for if you point to an object which you wish to have, each one of those addressed will answer with the particular pronoun which suits his personal point of view, and the substantives, verbs, or adverbs, which you want will remain concealed in the pronominal sheath. I try to explain this singular feature in the little pamphlet, which I submit to your attention, and which suggests a method which is not without importance for philology generally. Suppose for instance, making use of a French word for illustrating the principle, you take the word *mere*; the consonant *m* would represent not only the feminine but the woman and the plural made with her aid; the vowel *e* would be the *ego*, and all that in the first relations of life has reference to the newly-born, such as the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, &c.; finally the consonant *r* of *mere* would refer to the tribe or the whole kindred. In other words *mere* or rather *mir* would be 'the woman who has borne me and who belongs to my tribe,' this indicating a primitive society of community of marriage in which state all adult males were the fathers and all the adult females were the mothers of the tribe. Even in French *parents* are not only the 'father and the mother,' but also the agnates and cognates; *fille* is not only the *duhitri* who milches the cow for the family; but also 'the young human female,' generally, with or without supervision; *femme* is the wife as well as the human female generally, and *beau-fils, belle mere, petit fils, beau-frere*, are also not very distinctive words.

In Hunza, indeed, it is only possible to arrive at, the rules of grammar by means of the customs of the people; the process can now be made intelligible, but it was with the greatest difficulty that I traced *itshitshibai*=he gives, as being derived from *yu*=give'—and I beg to state that not only the instance of the Hunza language but also many of its words will indicate the primitive history of the Aryan languages, that is to say, of those that we speak; thus the discovery to which I draw your attention is, as we say in English, a 'new departure' for philology to base it in all its details on an ethnographical foundation; to accept no rule of grammar without the custom or history which explains it (I ask you to read on this point the 'Introduction' to the book that I now lay before you). Even if my discovery has not the bearing which I assign to it for linguistic studies in Europe generally, it will introduce an element of vitality in those studies which are at present treated with a dryness of 'rules' and 'exceptions' to those rules that confound the intellect, whereas I now hope that the time will soon arrive when the study of a new language will give the same pleasure that the discovery of a new country gives to the explorers, and that we shall thus discover the various shades (*nuances*) of human thought and of its ancient history. I hope by thus bringing my work before you to have rendered a service which perfects the work of the Congress of 1878—and which, in linguistic and ethnographical research, is one of those numerous continuities without which true scientific progress is impossible, and which connect the great Exhibition of 1878 with the still greater Exhibition of 1889."

A more exhaustive analysis of the Hunza language was submitted in the various sections of the International Ethnographical Congress which concluded its sittings by the middle of October last. Dr. Leitner's work on the Hunza language is now being translated into French and German. After an examination in the various sections of comparative religion, linguistic and practical ethnography, their resolution to thank the Government of India for the service rendered to science by printing the first part of Dr. Leitner's Hunza-Nagyr handbook was unanimously passed at a general meeting of the Congress, coupled with the expression of the hope of the Congress that his remaining material would soon see the light under the auspices of the Indian Government.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

AN Imperial Ukase was issued in St. Petersburg on Tuesday, authorising a new loan of eighty million credit roubles in Lottery and Mortgage Bonds on the Adelsbank, for the conversion and redemption of the Five per Cent. Mortgage Bonds formerly issued by that establishment. The new loan, which will be in one issue, will be paid off in the same manner as the Five per Cent. Loan of 1866, and is redeemable in thirty-six and a-half years. The prize drawings will commence on May 1, 1890, and the amortisation drawings in 1896. The subscription list will be opened to-morrow (Saturday,) Monday, and Tuesday at the State Bank, the Discount Bank, the International Bank, and the Volcakama Bank. The issue price will be two hundred and fifteen roubles per Bond of one hundred roubles (nominal), to bear interest at five per-cent. from November 15. Subscriptions will be payable in the following instalments, bearing interest at 4 per cent. from the 15th inst., until the Bonds are fully paid up: forty roubles on the 15th inst., forty roubles on February 28, 1890, fifty-five roubles on May 1, forty roubles on November, and forty roubles on March 2, 1891. All the instalments from February 28 next, inclusive, will bear interest at 4 per cent., and all intermediate payments will share in all the drawings. The State Bank will accept all certificates up to March 2, 1891, at 4 per cent., with three-quarters of the amount paid in, free of commission.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

IT is pretty generally agreed by the Press (says the Athens correspondent of the *Times*) that the Emperor's visit to Greece has savoured more of a family than any other nature, and his Majesty himself has taken care to give no pronounced political hue to his toasts and other utterances, all the more as the political interest of his visit to the East will centre at Constantinople, where, if he has any diplomatic aims at all, he would be the less likely to achieve them by arriving on the Bosphorus with a reputation for pronounced sympathy with the national aspirations of the Greeks.

The preparations for the reception of the German Emperor in Constantinople were at the commencement of the week rapidly approaching completion. The visit will, of course, be a considerable expense to the Turkish Government, and the Porte has been obliged to obtain loans from the Imperial Ottoman Bank to cover the outlay. At the beginning of the month the bank advanced £T60,000 to the Treasury, the amount being guaranteed on the tithe of the vilayet of Smyrna. The Minister of Finance has now contracted a further advance of £T100,000, to be reimbursed out of the Customs revenues.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* points out that the infelicitous speech of the Emperor during the Czar's sojourn in Berlin "was not a happy harbinger of his visit to Turkey, and His Majesty's want of tact in referring to Sebastopol and Plevna, in his toast to the Russian Army, was promptly condemned here. It is early in the day to discuss the probable political results of the Emperor's visit, but whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the exchange of ideas which will certainly take place between Kaiser and Sultan, we shall not see any immediate and startling modification in the temporising policy which Abdul Hamid has pursued throughout his reign."

Public opinion in St. Petersburg, writes the *Daily News* correspondent on Monday, continues to regard the German Emperor's pending visit to Constantinople as an event "which will necessarily strengthen the Sultan's prestige throughout the East, and therefore ought not to be undertaken, if Germany sincerely wishes to keep up friendly relations with Russia. I have heard several Russians express their firm conviction that the Emperor William, during the last Berlin meeting, asked and obtained the Czar's approval of his visit to Constantinople."

A report has been current in diplomatic circles in Vienna to the effect that the Sultan has invited the Czar, through the medium of the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to pay a visit to Constantinople, and the Czar has accepted the invitation, and will go to the Ottoman capital next spring, after his contemplated visit to the Crimea.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* hears "on excellent authority that the alleged bellicos plans of the war party in Russia have very little chance of being carried into effect, as both the Czar and the Minister of Finance are strongly opposed to them and desire peace above all things. Russia will notwithstanding, like the other Powers of Europe, continue in her war preparation. With this intention a division of cavalry (the 20th) from the Caucasus will be moved forward to the Austrian frontier in the spring. This movement of troops, however, is not regarded here as a sign of war, but as a precautionary measure. On the whole the outlook of peace has considerably improved since the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin. I am informed on good authority that the Czar was so pleased with his reception that he has invited the Emperor William to attend the review of the troops next summer. I hear that the Grand Duke Vladimir will in all probability be soon appointed as Governor-General of the Caucasus in the place of General Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the present Governor."

THE CZAR'S RECENT VISIT.

Though there is the gravest reason (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*) to doubt the accuracy of the detailed accounts of the interview between the Czar and Prince Bismarck, and the conversation that then took place, which have appeared in certain German papers, it is quite certain that the Emperor of Russia has returned home very well pleased with the results of his visit to Berlin. His unusual cheerfulness is reflected by his Minister, M. de Giers, whose peaceful proclivities are well known, and who cannot conceal his satisfaction at what he has learned since his Sovereign's return. It is not at all likely that Prince Bismarck wasted much time in explaining past events, or that any definitive arrangements as to the future were concluded; but he doubtless renewed the assurance of Germany's strictly defensive attitude even as the ally of Austria, and his complete willingness to recognise Bulgaria as being well within the sphere of Russian influence. He may well have gone further, and reasserted his indifference as to whether Russia takes up a position on the Bosphorus or not. In any case, it is pretty certain that Prince Bismarck succeeded in convincing the Czar of his own sincerity, and of the complete compatibility of German views with at least the nearest and dearest of Russian interests.

According to the statements of members of the Imperial suite who accompanied the Czar on his recent visit to Berlin, the Emperor William assured his Imperial guest that his impending journey to Constantinople was destitute of any political objects prejudicial to Russia.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

The German Emperor proceeded from Athens on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, to visit the British Fleet. After inspecting the vessels His Majesty lunched with the British officers on board the Dreadnought. Admiral Hoskins, in proposing the health of his distinguished guest, spoke of the honour done to the British Navy in creating the Emperor Admiral of the Fleet. His Majesty, in reply, said that he was very pleased at and proud of the rank which Queen Victoria had conferred upon him. The Emperor continued:—"It might be supposed that my interest in the British Navy dates from my appointment as Admiral of the Fleet, but it is not so. From a boy, even as an urchin running about Portsmouth Dockyard, I have taken the deepest interest in British ships. My inspection of the ships to-day has afforded me great pleasure, and I congratulate you on their appearance. Nelson's famous signal is not now necessary; you all do your duty, and we, as young naval nations, come to England to learn from the first navy of the world." In conclusion, His Majesty called for "Three cheers and one cheer more" for the British navy, which were heartily given by the German officers of the suite. The visit lasted six hours.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The debate on the Budget began in the

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

A SENSATION IMPENDING.

BEFORE the Parnell Commission on Tuesday, October 29th, Mr. Michael Davitt resumed his speech. He dealt at length with the connections between the Land League and the American-Irish agitators for the purpose of arguing that there was no ground whatever for the accusations of the *Times*, and that the charges that had been made against Ford and others were without the slightest foundation. He was proceeding to argue that it was the omission of Parliament to legislate for Ireland on the lines demanded by the people that had led to the deplorable disturbances of 1880-81, and '82 when he was interrupted by the President, who reminded him that the Commission was not sitting to try the Legislature. Mr. Davitt at once proceeded with other points of his argument, and was still speaking when the Court rose.

Resuming his speech on Wednesday, 30th ultimo, Mr. Davitt dealt with the charge that the Irish leaders had said and done nothing to prevent outrage. Then he passed on to justify the action of the League in endeavouring to abolish landlordism in Ireland, and afterwards to speak on the subject of boycotting.

Mr. Davitt, in the course of his speech on Thursday, delivered himself of a sentence which sent a thrill of sensation through the Court:—"As sure, my Lords, as you sit here and listen to these remarks of mine, so surely do we know the names of the person who subscribed the money that Houston gave Pigott, the amount of the donations, and the dates upon which they were given. These things shall be made public before long, and the parties concerned shall have to take the consequences." He mentioned also a very interesting incident. He said that when the Invincibles who had been sentenced for the Park crime were awaiting execution, a Sister of Mercy, with a face of unusual sadness, visited the prison every day, desirous of administering spiritual comfort to the condemned men. She appeared to pay most attention to Joe Brady, and made the few short hours of his life as bright with hope as Christian words could make them. On the morning of the execution she was with the mother of Brady, to whom she brought some message from her ill-fated son. Brady never knew who she was. She was the sister of the man Brady had killed with his own hand in Phœnix Park—Mr. Burke. He asked the court to reject the *Times* case in its entirety, and report that the "charges and allegations" in O'Donnell v. Walter had not been sustained, and ought never to have been printed or circulated. He had reached the end of his task. Be the result of the inquiry what it might, if it were only based upon truth, and guided by the monitor of common-sense, he would say on his own behalf and that of the Land League and the peasantry of Ireland—hopefully, confidentially, fearlessly—"Let justice be done though the heavens should fall."

As Mr. Davitt sat down there was a burst of applause, with which utterly irregular though it was, neither the President nor the court officers interfered. "It was not necessary for you, Mr. Davitt," said Sir James Hannen, beading forward, "to plead your want of legal knowledge, for you have put your argument with great force and ability, and we are obliged to you for having given us the assistance which has been withheld by others."

SIR HENRY JAMES'S REPLY.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock Sir Henry James rose to reply. He came to close quarters almost at once. He began by answering the preliminary questions in Sir Charles Russell's speech. Who are the accusers? who are the accused? when were the accusations made? The accusers, said Sir Henry, are not people who have been, as Sir Charles Russell described them, consistent only in one thing—hostility to the Irish people. The *Times* supported the Irish people in Catholic emancipation, in their demand for an extended franchise, for disestablishment, for agrarian reform. The *Times* supported the cause of the Irish nation, said Sir Henry James; and that brought him to the answer to the second question—that the accused were not the Irish people, but only a body of agitators. The *Times*, said Sir Henry James, has not made an indictment against a nation, but against a particular combination of men. As for the third question, his answer was that the accusations began to be made in February, 1887, when in the debate on the Queen's speech Mr. Parnell said the Government would have to choose between the League and the Invincibles. "It is said that these charges are stale," but the "proofs" of these charges have [illegible] before been "collected and arranged," "linked [illegible] for the public information. Sir Henry [illegible] proceeded to argue that the four causes [illegible] Charles Russell traced Irish discontent [illegible] elevant or obsolete. The four causes [illegible] of trade, the penal [illegible] landlord [illegible] t of the Go[illegible] id Sir [illegible] causes [illegible] while [illegible] d with [illegible] s made [illegible] y period [illegible] discontent, [illegible] e use of when [illegible] n unconverted [illegible] life—separa- [illegible] Sir Henry [illegible] planning, [illegible] nment, [illegible] ut of [illegible] other [illegible] became a m[illegible] Supreme Council. [illegible] contended that Mr. Davitt's purpose was unchanged, only the means were changed, or rather extended—to Feniuism. Mr. Davitt joined the peasant movement.

The day the mail left was one hundred and eighteenth the Commissioners have sat.—Sir Henry James, continuing his speech, dealt with Mr. Davitt's first visit to America, pointing out that Mr. Davitt, according to his own account, had a well-defined purpose in going to America, and urged that that purpose was political. The men with whom he associated there were trustees of the skirmishing fund, and it was from that association that the new departure, which was the cause of the formation of the Land League, sprang. This skirmishing fund was a combination for the purpose of destruction—the destruction of life and property—the destruction of the lives of innocent and harmless people, and the destruction of property wherever it could be found. It was with these men Mr. Davitt associated for the purpose of founding the so-called constitution movement. Mr. Davitt must have known that Devoy and the others were trustees of this fund, which, according to their own account, was to be used to set London in flames, and he knew, at least in general terms, what the objects of the fund were. It was to be noted also that when Mr. Davitt commenced this visit the person whose address he had to give as representing him was one of the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund—Dr. Carroll. What was it that Mr. Davitt, obtaining the assistance of these allies proposed? It was on record that the object in his mind was the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, and as objects to that end the remission of rent and the abolition of landlordism. Having that object in his mind he appealed to the only people who could help him. It occurred to me, as Sir Charles Russell was depicting the Land League as a beneficent institution, that Mr. Davitt must have been laughing in his sleeve, or the words must have fallen harshly on his ears when he listened to the minimising of the object that had animated his life; for Mr. Davitt with his broad views was a different person to those who hid their real objects under a cloak of charity. In his utterances in America, too, Mr. Davitt was expressing openly that his final object was the overthrow of British Government in Ireland in order to secure the independence of his country. Mr. Davitt had endeavoured to discriminate between his views and John Devoy's views, but it was difficult to follow his reasoning. They had the same object in view, not to form one contending army, but to form an alliance between two armies, or two wings of the same army. Devoy was endeavouring to deal with the physical force wing, and Mr. Davitt was endeavouring to act more in unison with the party that was not bringing the weapon of physical force into action. But the action was a joint action to attain a common end, and from first to last everyone of the speakers had pointed out that no independence of action was to be given up, but that there should be a combined action, each one maintaining an independent course.

The court was still sitting when the last paper received by the mail went to press.

IT is thought probable that six more members of the Society of Friends will go out as missionaries to India and Madagascar before the close of the present year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company. Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

"AMICORUM INOPS" writes to the *Home News*:—

"Surely the time has come for the Anglo-Indian press to speak out on the subject of the miserable condition of the Northbrook Club. The Club is well worth maintaining in efficiency, for it has a useful and beneficent purpose to fulfil, and, under good management, would, I am satisfied, realise all the hopes and intentions of its founders. But under its present direction it has sunk to such a state of discomfort, not to say absolute squalor, that but few of its members now regularly visit it; while the resignations from its never too numerous list are beginning to look ominous of the absolute extinction of the Club as a common ground of meeting between native Indians and Anglo-Indians. Thanks to the endowment of the Northbrook Indian Society by His Highness the Thakore of Bhownugger, the Club can never become extinct; but it would really be far better to close the Club than keep it open in its present neglected and desolated condition. There are many minor causes for its unpopularity. Owing to some inexplicable want of tact in its manipulation, it came from a very early period in its history to be regarded as an appendage to the India Office. Nothing could be more absurd, but the suspicion roused has long proved detrimental to the interests of the Club among native Indians visiting London. It has been similarly injured among Anglo-Indians by the statement from time to time repeated in the native Indian press that the Club provided them with a cheaper luncheon than they could get elsewhere. The Anglo-Indians who joined the Club did so for sheer sociability's sake, and not for the luncheons it provided, which they could get far better cooked and served, and cheaper either at the Oriental and East India United Service Clubs, or for that at any respectable restaurant. The Club, which is not a political, but altogether a social club, has also suffered from the uncompromising political spirit shown by it on such occasions as when it refused to give a complimentary dinner to a distinguished Presidential governor, bearing one of the most honoured names in Indian history, on which he has himself shed additional lustre; and again when it was proposed to entertain an eminent English statesman when on the eve of assuming the Viceroyalty of the Indian Empire. But chief among the minor causes of the repulsion everywhere felt to the Club has been the lack of a guiding head ever since Mr. R. D. Sethna resigned the secretaryship. Under the most delicate and difficult circumstances, arising out of the absurd dual control of the club by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the Indian Secretary, Mr. Sethna, thanks to his intelligence, tact, and independence of character, managed to administer the Club with the most conspicuous success, financial and social. But he has had no successor, and since he left for Bombay the Club has sunk from one depth to another yet lower of nerveless imbecility, dreariness, and dirt, until now no alternative remains but to mend it, or end it!

The remedy, indeed, is not far to find, and applied with honesty would at once prove effectual. The Club grew out of Miss Manning's National Indian Association, and really is of Miss Manning's maternity. In an evil hour, however, the determination was arrived at to put it on an independent footing; and it was prematurely cut off from its parental stem and set up to take root and flourish of itself. A foster-father for it had to be created in the Northbrook Indian Society, which from that moment unfortunately took up an attitude of rivalry towards the National Indian Association, and began competing with it, especially in the guardianship of the sons of native Indian gentlemen being educated in England. This is the constitutional weakness in the Northbrook Indian Society and its Club, which is the latent source of all the difficulties in which the latter is now placed. A club was wanted, but not another Indian Society; and had the Club been definitely placed under the control of the National Indian Association, by this time, instead of being moribund, it would have been a triumphant success; as would also have been the Association's scheme of guardianship but for the open competition and under-ground antagonism of the Northbrook Indian Society; in which while injuring a rival the latter has not in the least benefited itself. Miss Manning's Association was always more popular than the Northbrook Society. It was not only the first in the field, but is a more earnest body, and far more trusted by the people of India. Many also resented the ingratitude with which it was treated by some of the leading spirits of the Northbrook Society, and this feeling still, and as a matter of natural justice, operates to the detriment of the Society, and particularly of the Club. If the Club was Miss Manning's, it would overflow with native members; but, as the play-thing of the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, it has never really propered in point of membership, and would long since have become bankrupt and ceased to exist but for the Bhownugger endowment. The obvious remedy, therefore, is to at once amalgamate the Northbrook Indian Club with Miss Manning's National Indian Association. Those acquainted with the circumstances of the case have long seen that this must be done if the Club is to be saved. Then at once the Club would lose the stigma attaching to it of being an engine of India Office espionage, and its management would fall into practical, in place of *dilettante*, hands. It would become the headquarters of Miss Manning's Association, and the centre of all the domestic life of the Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsees resident in London; and Anglo-Indians would always be sure of finding there the intercourse with native Indians they seek in joining such a club. A complete transformation of the Club would follow; and from being a sham, a delusion, and a snare, it would become a reality and a living link of the most beneficent influence between India and England. The National Indian Association on its side also, freed from all opposition, would be able to greatly extend its operations in the guardianship of native Indian youth in this country, the good results of which would be far more widely reaching and abiding than even those of the resuscitated Club. The one thing to do, therefore—and it is everything—to drag the Northbrook Club out of the ruts of the Slough of Despond into which it has been allowed to sink, is to amalgamate the Northbrook Indian Society with Miss Manning's National Indian Association; and we hope nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of this consummation. Some jealousy may possibly be anticipated from those who lay a claim to the paternity of the Club. But those who have from the beginning been behind the scenes know that the Club never had a true paternity, its initiation having been a case of simple parthenogenesis, and it was Miss Manning's own creation, and hers only. Subsequently much was done for it by others, and with the best intentions, no doubt, however ill-advisedly; but these persons can never be regarded as anything more than the self-constituted foster-fathers of the Club."

THE BROUGHTON-DANGAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division a few days before the mail left, before the Lord Chief Justice, the case of Broughton versus Dangan was called on. The plaintiff is the actress, at present playing in the light opera "Paul Jones," at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and seeks to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage; defendant being Lord Dangan. Miss Broughton and several friends occupied seats in the well of the court the greater portion of the morning, and the court was somewhat crowded.—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. G. E. Lyon were counsel for the plaintiff: and Sir C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Lionel Hart for the defendant.—The Solicitor-General, at about twenty-five minutes to two o'clock, when the court was about to adjourn for luncheon, said: May I be allowed to clear your lordship's court of the case of Broughton v. Dangan. It is an action brought for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Phyllis Broughton against Lord Dangan. The terms have been agreed to be mentioned to your lordship, but the professional reputation of the lady and the rank of the defendant have no doubt attracted a good deal of public attention to the case, and it was thought right by Miss Broughton and those who advise her that no settlement should be arrived at except in court, at a time when an opportunity should be given to the representative of Lord Dangan to state, as Sir Charles Russell will do, that the breaking off of the engagement by him—it lasted nearly twelve months—involved no complaint or reflection either upon the conduct or the character of Miss Broughton. The record will, therefore, be withdrawn from the consideration of the jury, and your lordship will enter judgment for the plaintiff for £2,500 and costs as between solicitor and client.—Sir C. Russell: I appear with my friend Mr. Hart for Lord Dangan. Lord Dangan admits that he made the engagement to marry Miss Broughton; he admits that he broke the engagement, but he desires that it should be explicitly stated that in the circumstances which resulted in the engagement being broken off there was no reflection—there is no reflection—of any kind upon the character and conduct of Miss Phyllis Broughton.—The Lord Chief Justice: I have only to act as the organ of the parties to this settlement and enter judgment for £2,500, with costs as between solicitor and client.—Judgment accordingly.

FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE *Sydney Mail* of the 13th October contains the following, which is of interest in view of the recent telegrams on the subject of Australian federation:—

The attempt to procure an increase in the number of members in the Federal Council has failed. When South Australia adopted the Imperial Act, and sent delegates to the last meeting of the Council, there was much rejoicing on the part of supporters of the movement. It was confidently predicted that this colony must shortly follow, and that the union would then be complete. But the adhesion of South Australia was only temporary and provisional. Its acknowledged object was to strengthen the Council by bringing about the enlargement of the number of its members, and it was understood that, unless this were done, a retirement would be probable at the end of the term, for which the Imperial statute was brought into operation, or, in other words, at the close of next year. When the Council met in February last a committee was appointed to consider the question of adding new members, and the report of the committee was adopted on the motion of Mr. Kingston, one of the South Australian representatives. To give effect to the agreement at which the Council arrived, it was proposed that the Legislatures of the colonies represented should adopt addresses to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to take the necessary action. Such addresses have been passed by the Parliaments of Victoria Queensland and Tasmania; but in the Parliament of South Australia the movement has fallen through. This is an awkward thing in view of the position which that colony, or rather the men who had undertaken to represent it, had assumed. The question, however, has been deliberately discussed, and there is reason to believe that the colony had not been rightly represented. In both Houses there was strong opposition to the adoption of the address. It was carried in the Assembly by a majority of 25 to 11; but the majority was doubtless due in great measure to a feeling that the colony had gone too far to recede, and did not indicate a cordial approval of the address upon its merits. In the Legislative Council, however, there was apparently less regard to what had already been done than to the question of policy for the future, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 12 to 9. The action of the Legislative Council of South Australia invalidates that of the Assembly, and, so far as we can see, takes the force out of the action of the other colonies.

Major-General Edwards' report on the defence forces of Victoria, and making suggestions on the organisation of the military forces of the colonies, has been handed to the press. Major-General Edwards considers that the Australian colonies offer such a rich and tempting prize that if they had to rely on their own resources they would certainly be called upon to fight for their independence, and without any cohesion or power of combination their position would be one of great danger. He recommends that the defence forces be placed at once upon a proper footing by such organisation as will enable the colonies to combine for mutual defence. To effect this he proposes that on a population basis Victoria and New South Wales should furnish three brigades each, and South Australia and Queensland one each.

The Governments should agree to organise their force on the same system, and an officer of the rank of lieutenant-general should be appointed to inspect in time of peace, and command the whole in time of war. Amongst the matters recommended as necessary to the efficient defence of the colonies are a uniform railway gauge, the extension of the railways to port Darwin and Western Australia, the establishment of a federal military college and of an ammunition factory. He reports that the military forces of Victoria are in a satisfactory state, and speaks reassuringly of the defences at the Heads.

The proposals briefly summarised are—(1) federation of the military forces; (2) an officer of the rank of lieutenant-general to be appointed to advise and inspect in time of peace and command in time of war; (3) a uniform system of organisation and armament, and a common Defence Act; (4) amalgamation of the permanent forces into a fortress corps; (5) a federal military college for the education of officers; (6) the extension of rifle clubs; (7) uniform gauge of railways; (8) a federal, small-arm manufactory, gun wharf, and ordnance store. Looking to the state of affairs in Europe, and the fact that it is the unforeseen which happens in war, the defence forces should at once be placed upon a proper footing; but this is quite impossible without the federation of the forces of the different colonies.

THE POPULATION OF INDIA.

THE annual statistical abstract of India, which has just been issued by the India Office, opens with a number of interesting tables relating to population. Estimating the yearly increment since the last census of 1881 at one-half per cent., the population of India in March, 1888, was 269,477,723, of which 60,684,378 belonged to the native States. The density of population is about 185 to the square mile, that of Bengal with 443, the North-West Provinces and Oude with 416, and of the native States connected with the Central Provinces, with 255 to the square mile, being the greatest; while Burma, the Bengal native States, and those of Bombay and the North-West Provinces were the least densely populated. The population of Upper Burma is estimated at 3,000,000, and that of the Shan States at 2,000,000. Distributed according to religion, and in round numbers, the Hindoo population is about 190 millions, the Mahommedans 81, 2 "aboriginals," 6½, Buddhists 3½, Christians nearly, Sikhs nearly 2, Jains 1½ millions; while Parsees, Jews and others are comparatively very few. Of the Christian population, about 143,000 are of European birth, 63,000 Eurasians, 900,000 natives, and the remainder are classed as "others, not specified." The Church of England has nearly 350,000 members, other Episcopalian Churches 20,000, the Church of Scotland, the same number, "other Protestants" 138, 000, Roman Catholics nearly a million, and Syrians, Armenians, and Greeks over 300,000. The latter are mainly collected in Travancore. About 106,000,000 males and 111,000,000 females are neither under instruction nor able to read or write. The statistics relating to languages are very curious. Details are given of those speaking 109 different languages in various provinces and states. Hindustani comes first with over 82 millions, then Bengali with nearly 44, Telugu with 17, Mahratti also with 17, Punjabi 16, Tamil 13; Guzrati, Canarese, Ooriya, Malayalum, Sindi, Burmese, Hindi, Assamese, Kol, Southali, and Gondi come next in order. Amongst the languages of which details are given are Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, and "Scotch." There are 89 persons in Bengal who return themselves as Irish-speaking, 34 in Madras, 27 in Bombay, one in Coorg, and seven in Hyderabad, 205 persons speak Welsh, 158 Gaelic, and 124 "Scotch." The British-born population of India is given at 89,793, 12,610 being females. Of these, taking their ages in quinquennial periods, 2,863 are between 15 and 20,26,001 between 20 and 25, and 26,239 between 25 and 30. Between 30 and 40 the total number is only 20,052, and between 40 and 50 only 6,39[illegible], while there are only 895 over 60. Of private civil occupations the most numerous are merchants and their clerks which amount to 886, the next being agriculturists (planters, &c.), 541. There are 231 landed proprietors, 178 missionaries, 461 civil engineers, 321 physicians, two beggars, one strolling player, eight under the simple head "drama," one indexer, and one undertaker. Next to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, Hyderabad is the most populous city in India, Lucknow coming next.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

THE obsequies of the late King Luis commenced at half-past nine on Saturday morning (Oct. 26), when the funeral cortege left Belem for the Pantheon of St. Vincent, in Lisbon, which, however, was not reached until four in the afternoon. In addition to the Court officials a number of deputations representing various trade and other societies followed on foot behind the funeral car, which was completely covered with magnificent wreaths, and was immediately followed by another carriage also filled with wreaths and floral offerings. Next came a long procession of Court equipages containing the Royal and Princely mourners and the representatives of the foreign Powers. General von Versen, the Emperor William's Adjutant-General, occupied a carriage with the Court Chamberlains. The next contained General Billot and Turkan Bey, the special envoys of France and Turkey respectively, and General Voisin, who more particularly represented President Carnot. Then came the carriage of the Prince of Hohenzollern and the Duke of Oporto, and, last of all, that occupied by King Carlos, who was accompanied by the Duke of Aosta and the Duc de Montpensier. The Papal Nuncio awaited the arrival of the cortege at the Church of St. Vincent, where the Diplomatic Body and the members of the Royal Household had also assembled, and after the Patriarch had blessed the remains they were consigned to their last resting-place in the Pantheon, the conclusion of the obsequies being announced by a salute of 101 guns. After the funeral, Queen Pia, accompanied by the Duchess of Aosta and her maids of honour, went to Pantheon, where Her Majesty remained for some time in silent prayer. The Duke of Edinburgh was prevented by indisposition from attending the ceremony.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

THE hearing of evidence in the Cronin trial was continued on Friday (Oct. 18th) at Chicago. The witnesses who were called with regard to the identification of Dr. Cronin's body all swore positively to its identity. On Saturday (19th) County Physician Egbert gave evidence describing the autopsy of Dr. Cronin's body the day following its discovery. He exhibited the stomach in a jar of alcohol, with the vegetable matter it contained, also the skull wrapped in a newspaper. He described the wounds upon the skull at great length, expressing the opinion that death resulted from them. All the wounds were upon the head. The skull was unbroken, except that a small piece of bone was chipped off at the corner of the left eye. The witness described the condition of the internal organs, and said that, in his judgement, Dr. Cronin was killed within three hours after eating his evening meal. Judge Wing cross-examined the witness, discussing each wound at length. It appeared that the skull had not been fractured nor the neck dislocated. The witness thought no single wound on the corpse was such as would necessarily cause death. It was impossible to say whether the wounds were inflicted before or after death. He had tried to ascertain, but was unable to do so. He had not ascertained that the wounds affected any important nerves or arteries. He could not swear that they in any manner affected the brain. If death has resulted from skull wounds it would in all probability have been caused by concussion of the brain. The usual post-mortem evidence of such a result—the heart and lungs being filled with blood—was not found in this case. The question was put to Dr. Egbert. "Is it not true that that dead body as examined by you physicians—is it not scientifically true that you physicians found no evidences in that body that were certain and conclusive of the form of death?" Dr. Egbert replied: That is true. That is God's truth, is it? Yes, sir. Dr. Egbert was of opinion that death occurred through excessive loss of blood, but there was no certainty of it.

Dr. Charles Perkins, who was invited by Dr. Egbert to assist at the autopsy, testified without hesitation that to his mind Dr. Cronin died of concussion of the brain produced by blows on the head from a blunt instrument. Microscopical examination was impossible owing to the liquid condition of the brain, but there was another proof left; that was to be found in the condition of the heart. Eminent authorities had declared that in cases of concussion the right side of the heart was invariably filled with blood, while the left side was drained of fluid. This was the case with Dr. Cronin, and the discovery of the fact convinced the witness that he had died from concussion. Dr. Perkins also declared that an incision on the jaw had severed the facial artery, and that one of the wounds on the back of the head had cut the occipital artery. The hæmorrhage from these wounds must have been great, and would, no doubt, have produced death had not the injury to the brain proved fatal. Dr. H. Moore, who was present at the autopsy, testified at length and minutely about the wound and marks of identity on the body. When he concluded, the defence moved to exclude his testimony because he had read a verbatim report of the trial in a newspaper which gave Dr. Egbert's similar testimony.

Judge M'Connell said he thought Dr. Moore's testimony should be excluded. The prosecution strongly objected to this, and Messrs. Hynes and Myles protested against such ruling, saying that they could not produce a witness who had not read all about the case. Long arguments followed, and the Judge finally decided to admit the testimony, saying that the rule of exclusion was evidently meant to prevent witnesses who were excluded from the room from knowing what the witness on the stand said, either for the purpose of affirming or contradicting their testimony, but that the rule was probably conceived at a time when most of the rules pertaining to a jury were conceived—before newspapers took such pains to publish all the proceedings. He could easily see that, if he should enforce the rule in this old spirit, criminal trials and a great many civil cases could not be proceeded with. It would be impossible.

The Judge went on to say: I do not believe I can enforce the rule. If it were possible for me to ask proprietors of newspapers not to publish these accounts I should unquestionably do that, but of course no such request would be respected in this day of wide newspaper circulation and verbatim reports. I do not see that the court can do more than simply exclude witnesses from the room, and the court appreciates that that does not amount to anything at all. The motion was overruled. Having concluded proof of identity and of the murder, the State then began to adduce testimony connecting the prisoners with the crime. Dr. Cronin was taken from his home with the Conklin family to Carlson Cottage in a buggy drawn by a white horse, hired from a stableman, Patrick Dinan, who, as the next witness, testified to the hiring of the horse and buggy from him by the prisoner Daniel Coughlin, then chief detective at Northside police-station. On the following morning early a policeman came to his stable to know whether or not he had let anyone have a white horse the night before. The witness, suspecting something wrong, went to the police-station. There he met Coughlin, who cautioned him not to say anything about his (Coughlin's) having hired the horse the day before, because it was known that he and Dr. Cronin were not good friends, and it might get him into trouble. Dinan further testified that the horse was returned heated and tired about two hours after it left the stable. The witness underwent a long and severe cross-examination by Mr. Forrest without his testimony being shaken. A large crowd surrounded the Court-house all day, although heavy rain fell frequently.

On Monday, Oct 28, Napier Moreland, employed by the stableman, Patrick Dinan, testified to the facts about the hiring of the buggy with a white horse, mainly corroborating Dinan. He described the condition of the horse when it was returned about half-past nine o'clock that night, after being out a little over two hours. The animal had been driven very fast, and was sweating all over, his nostrils blowing. The buggy was covered with sand and boulevard mud. Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Dr. Cronin last lived, gave evidence describing the position of the rooms in her flat, and then told how Dr. Cronin was called away on the evening of May 4. About 7-30 p.m. a stranger, who seemed nervous and excited, rang the door-bell, and when she opened the door inquired for Dr. Cronin. He seemed very reluctant to enter, but finally did so when told that the doctor was engaged with other patients, and then took a seat in the waiting-room. When Dr. Cronin came out of his office the man advanced and said, "Dr. Cronin, you are wanted to attend a man who has been hurt at Sullivan's ice office." The doctor made a remark which the witness did not hear. At that moment the man drew a card from his pocket and presented it to Dr. Cronin, who took it and said, "Oh, yes; what is the nature of the accident?" The stranger said a man had been run over by a wagon. The doctor said, "I will be with you soon," or something to that effect. The man sat down again on the edge of the chair, and the doctor turned, placing the card on the mantelpiece. The man said Sullivan was out of town, and had left word that Dr. Cronin was to attend his man. Dr. Cronin ran to his private room and gathered together some bandages and cotton-wool. He brought them out with his surgical case and case of splints, then, drawing on his coat as quickly as possible, he left, running out with the various articles in his arms. The two went hurriedly out of the house as fast as they could. They did not even shut the door.

During the latter part of Tuesday's (29th ult) proceedings the counsel for all the defendants, with the exception of Beggs, objected to the admission of the testimony of John O'Connor. Beggs' counsel, however, said that his client wanted the record to show that he did not object to, but rather invited, the fullest inquiry into his connection with the Clan-na-Gael. Andrew Foy, the next witness, and, like John O' Connor, a member of Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael, testified that Capt. O'Connor had stated that Major Le Caron had received (he thought) 28,000dols. from the funds of the organisation to spend in England. On Wednesday, Dennis O'Connor, of Camp 20, testified that at a meeting on Feb. 8 it was agreed to appoint a committee to go to the Camp of which Dr. Cronin was a member, and investigate the matter of the minority report of the committee which was appointed to try the triangle, and which Dr. Cronin had read.

MARITIME CONFERENCE.

THE Maritime Conference resumed its sittings on Monday Oct. 28 when Mr Bowden Smith, on behalf of the Committee of Devices, requested that no more papers be referred to the committee, as their hands were full already. It was finally decided to limit to Wednesday next the time for receiving papers for reference to the committee with regard to signal lights. After passing a resolution that the final regulations and agreements shall be published in English, French, German, and Spanish, the conference proceeded to the second reading of several rules of the road and the amendments thereto, which already numbered eighty-six. The amendment that a steam vessel, under sail, but not under steam, be considered a sailing vessel, and if under steam, whether sailing or not, a steamer, was adopted. The conference adjourned till to-day (Friday).

THE FUTURE OF THE COTTON TRADE.

IT is thought that there are slightly brighter prospects for the English cotton trade. There is just now a very large body of business, and most of the mills which had been partially stopped owing to want of beams are in full operation. Despite the apparently unattractive conditions of trade for the capitalist, the erection of new sheds and the extension of old ones has not ceased. Large orders have been given out for China, so that generally the manufacturers are more fully engaged. There is also a fair home demand. In regard to American cotton it may be of interest to state that at the commencement of the week there was in stock and afloat no less than 186,000 more bales than at the corresponding period last year. There are several wages questions engaging the attention of the weavers' organisations. It is stated by the hands that there are serious deviations from the standard list of prices in some mills, owing to narrow cloth being put into broad looms and only paid for at the narrow loom prices. Representations are to be made to the employers on the point.

A conference of the greatest importance, and in which the leaders of labour in the English cotton trade took a leading part, was held on Friday night (Oct. 25) at Blackburn, the Mayor of that borough presiding. Among those present were Mr. W. H. Hornby, M. P., Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., and the leaders of the Employers' and Operatives' Federation. The special subject for consideration was the future of the cotton trade, which is at present, in view of the increasing competition on the Continent and the great increase in mills in India, regarded as a grave problem requiring immediate attention.

Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., began his address by pointing to the comprehensive nature of the subject. He proceeded to remark that among the many factors which will determine what the future of Lancashire cotton trade is to be, there was one which, in his opinion, would be found to exert greater influence than any other. Ample supply of the raw material, the opening up of new markets, increased and cheapened means of transit, continued improvements in machinery, ceaseless energy and persevering industry—these, no doubt, were conditions essential to success and prosperity. That was, that there should be a common standard and measure of value among all the commercial nations of the world, so that their industry might rest on a safe and stable basis, undisturbed by the fluctuations and dislocations which, under the present system of disunited currencies, were in his judgment inevitable. It was to this part of the subject that he specially directed attention, and he proceeded at considerable length to urge the adoption of bimetallism. He urged the men of Lancashire to bestir themselves, and to study and understand this question. Lancashire's commercial life was bound up with the cotton trade, and in these days of keen competition we were bound to see that we were not placed at any disadvantage with competitors in any part of the world. We did not fear competition on fair, honest lines. There was as skilful and careful management, and as great a readiness to adopt new improvements as in any other country, whilst the Lancashire operative was universally admitted to be especially clever. The evil was that we were not able to reap the full benefit of these advantages by our present monetary laws. We had tens of millions of capital invested in the cotton trade, thousands of hands engaged, and we must take care that trade was not monopolised by currency-favoured rivals. The motto must be "Fair play for Lancashire."

Mr. William Taylor, J.P., moved:—"That in the opinion of this meeting justice demands that the excessive hours of labour at present in force in British India should be brought more in accord with the factory Acts of this country, so for as regards women, young persons, and children; and also that it is essential to the manufacturing industries of Great Britain that there should be the freest interchange of trade between all countries, and therefore it is imperative that the moneys of the gold and silver using peoples of the world should have a fixed and definite ratio established between them by international agreement, and thereby secure a common standard of value. That the chairman be authorised to sign a petition to Parliament embodying these views, and to send copies of the resolution to the principal leaders of the parties in the House of Commons."

Mr. James Mawdsley, J. P. (secretary of the Amalgamated Operative Spinners' Association of the Northern Counties), seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. T. Birtwistle, J. P. (secretary of the United Textile Workers of Great Britain), and arried.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A A G Malet, B
Col A N Sandilands, BSC
Capt C Herbert, BSC
Capt C H Westmoreland, BSC
Capt H F Lyons-Montgomery, BSC
Col E Swinton-Skinner, MSC
Capt T H Haughton, MCS

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr K D Lyall, B, 3 mos
Mr A Greenless, B, 2 mos
Mr C Roberts, B, 2 mos
Mr H S Olpherts, B, 6 mos
Mr C Constable, B, 6 mos
Mr E G Soper, B, 6 mos
Lt-Col R Bartholomew, B Cav, 6 mos
Maj M Langhorne, BRE, till Feb 10, 1890
Surg-Maj J C Fullerton, B, 61 days
Mr H E G Evans, M, 6 mos
Col C S Steward, M Cav, 31 days
Capt J A Wyllie, M, 2 mos
Surg-Maj T Mayne, M, 2 mos
Lieut R P Colomb, Bo SC, 3 mos
Lieut C H C Heyman, Bo SC, 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C J O'Donnell, BCS
Mr G D Burgess, BCS
Mr W Masters, B
Mr P M Madge, B
M A F Ludlam, B
Mr F C Annesley, B
Mr W Brookes, B
Lt-Col W Sedgwick, BRE
Lt-Col Jas Cook, BSC
Major C W Muir, CIE, BSC
Capt G B Renny, BSC
Capt J G Day, BRE
Lieut W A Cuppage, BSC
Lieut L E Cooper, BSC
Capt G J Shaw, MSC
Lieut A R Ditmas, MSC
Mr C V McIvor, Bo
Major H Hay, Bo SC

THE ARMY.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut R P Jackson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Lieut. E R O Ludlow has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Gent Cadet H A S Wright, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut E R O Ludlow.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut W G Grey has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Essex Regt.—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts. have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—H M M Brooke and F Fisher.

MEMORANDA.

Col E R Coker, DSO, from ½Lieut-Col, half-pay, retires on special retired pay.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols:—H de P Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps; J B Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps; G R Peart, Bombay Staff Corps.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col P A Carnegy, Madras, has been transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List.

20th Hussars—Lieut F Jollie has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut C V N Lyne has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Sec Lieut N M C Stevens has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Sec Lieut E R Foord has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—H E Noraam and W Beale.

The Hampshire Regt.—Sec Lieut F H Pigou has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut C U Price has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sup Lieut G A Waldon, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, in succession to Sec. Lieut C U Price.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON will, it is understood, shortly revert to regimental duty, his time having expired on the Viceroy's staff. Captain Brasier-Creagh, who is now an extra Aide-de-Camp, will be nominated to the permanent vacancy thus created.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE hue and cry anent the testing of arms in the British Army at Home has caused the Chief Civil Master Armourer (Mr. Commerford) to be careful in his testing during his inspection last month. We may calculate the result of his examination to be as follows:—The

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris By J. FERRÉ (Successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Pathisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

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"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'

Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.

C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,

IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.

Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.

Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

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HOOP'S PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER

(JUST INVENTED).

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 4-8 only

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR,

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LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

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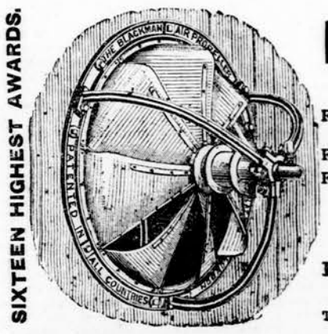

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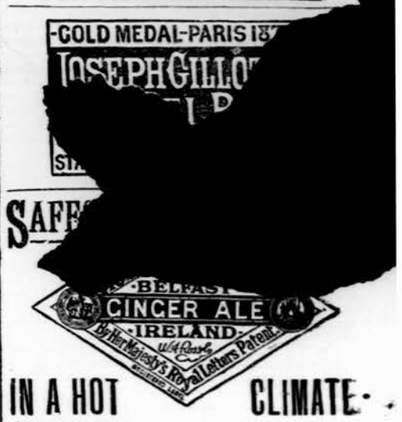

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

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GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

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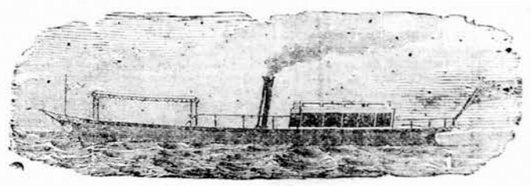
SOLD EVERYWHERE.



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Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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